

19 APRIL 1988



JPRS Report

Africa (Sub-Sahara)

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ECOWAS Countries Consider Single Monetary Zone

34000530b Lagos *DAILY TIMES* in English
9 Mar 88 pp 1, 12

[Article by Ngozi Ikeano: "ECOWAS Set To Harmonise Monetary Policies"]

[Text] Monetary policies of the 16-member Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) are to be harmonised as a first towards the creation of a single monetary zone within the sub-region.

Sources at the ECOWAS secretariat in Lagos told the *DAILY TIMES* that the committee on ECOWAS Monetary Cooperation Programme would, between now and next March, hold consultations with member-states to agree on what is required of each in this regard and the extent of adjustment expected of each country.

It was learnt that the adjustment measures being currently pursued by 11 of the member-states and which entails exchange rate adjustments is a booster to the committee's task.

The ECOWAS secretariat has, in 1985, carried out a comprehensive study detailing the exchange rate adjustments required of each country.

However, the *DAILY TIMES* gathered that the rates may have to be updated based on certain agreed criteria.

In the case of Nigeria, the study recommended a 74 percent devaluation. But the Naira has since the inception of (S)FEM depreciated by over 90 percent.

On adjustment programmes already being embarked upon by some member-states in conjunction with the International Monetary Fund, Mr David Asante of the ECOWAS Money and Payments Division, explained that that of the community which is regional in nature, complements those of the IMF.

Answering a question, Mr Asante told the *DAILY TIMES* that with the goodwill and political will of member-states, the committee on ECOWAS Monetary Cooperation Programme should be able to accomplish its goal within the specified 5-year period.

/12232

ECOBANK Launched To Promote Financial Institutions in ECOWAS

34000531b Lagos *BUSINESS TIMES* in English
14 Mar 88 pp 1, 8, 21, 23

[Article by Mulero Seidi]

[Excerpt] West Africa made a great stride on the path of economic development as the ECOBANK Transnational Incorporated (ETI) and its Togolese subsidiary were both declared officially open this month in Lome, the capital of Togo.

ECOBANK, the second off-shore bank in Africa, is owned by the private sector in ECOWAS countries with the Federation of West African Chambers of Commerce at its vanguard. Its authorized capital is US\$100 million out of which 50 per cent were initially issued and totally subscribed to.

The shareholders in the bank are individuals and institutions from the 16 countries of West Africa who participate through their various countries' chambers of commerce and industry. The ECOWAS Fund for Co-operation Compensation and Development (FCCD) is also a shareholder having contributed ten per cent (10 per cent) of the bank's capital.

As a bank with off-shore status, ECOBANK will operate in the various countries without submitting directly to the regulations of individual states and with its capital holdings always in a convertible currency, probably the dollar.

Only its affiliate in each member country will be under local banking regulations with its capital in local currency.

The Togolese subsidiary has an authorised capital of 750 million CFA Francs (i.e. N11.175 million FEM rate as at March 1) out of which 95 per cent are owned by the ECOBANK Transnational and the remaining five per cent by local concerns.

After the opening of the Togolese affiliate, the next step will be the opening of the Nigerian and the Ivorian branches, with the Senegalese coming next. The affiliates in the other 12 countries will have to wait, because of the precarious economic conditions prevailing in those states.

The Nigerian affiliate which has an authorised capital of N25 million, will be officially declared open anytime from now; it was registered in March last year but is yet to take-off because the government has not released its certificate of operation.

Contrary to its Togolese counterparts in which the transnational has 95 per cent majority shares, the Nigerian subsidiary is owned 40 per cent by the ETI and 60 per cent locally. The implication of this in practical terms is that Nigerian investors will be able to control their local ECOBANK affiliate but the Togolese will not, with their five per cent shares in their country's subsidiary.

Nigerians are also very likely to have their way at all times in the transnational as they hold 40 per cent shares in it which is the largest number of shares owned by any individual shareholder.

The next biggest holdings are that of Cote d'Ivoire and the FCCD who hold ten per cent each.

The ECOBANK regulations provide for a Board of Directors of ten members in addition to one chairman. One of such members is to be nominated by the ECOWAS Fund and two others by the Technical partners which are now the CITIBANK. The other seven members shall be representative of the Founder-Shareholders and other investors of ECOBANK and shall be drawn from the countries of the West African sub-region.

The local subsidiaries of the bank in each country will be divided into two sections: one will be for commercial banking while the other will be a corporation for development services; the two sections will operate independently so that the development corporation does not constitute a stumbling block for the progress of the commercial banking operations.

The off-shore bank (i.e. the ECOBANK International) will operate as wholesale bankers in the principal financial centres of the world and through its West African headquarters, provide such quality of financial services "as may not be available as yet in ECOWAS."

The objective of the ECOBANK is to contribute to the financial, economic and social development of the member countries of ECOWAS. To achieve that objective, the institution has set for itself some specific goals which include:

- Mobilising and promoting investment for productive purpose of private and public resources from within and outside the sub-region;

- Promoting the development of trade, particularly of intra-ECOWAS trade which now accounts for only five per cent of trade in the sub-region;

- Supporting facilities for project rehabilitation at services to help solve pressing problems of industry in member-states of ECOWAS;

- Providing technical assistance for the preparation, financing and implementation of development projects, including the formulating of specific projects; and

- Promoting the growth and improvement of indigenous banking and financial institutions and services throughout ECOWAS.

ECOBANK was created in 1986 but its history dates back to 1979; that year, several presidents of the West African Chambers of Commerce and Industry began to develop the idea of creating a financial institution with the aim of promoting intra-African trade and industry within the sub-region and thereby lending the private sector support to the realisation of the objectives of the ECOWAS. Some leading members of the Federation of the West African Chambers of Commerce (F.W.A.C.C.) later brought the idea of the project to the knowledge of some Heads-of-State of the sub-region who supported it.

The project was officially presented by the President of F.W.A.C.C. to the summit meeting of ECOWAS Heads-of-State and Governments in May 1983 in Conakry, Guinea. The promoters of the project were at that occasion led by Chief O. Lawson, Messrs G.K. Djondo, T.F. Hope, L. Konan and I. Diop.

/06091

Britoil Acquires New Oil Exploration Interests in 3 African Nations

34000531a Lagos *BUSINESS TIMES* in English
14 Mar 88 p 5

[Text] Britoil has acquired new exploration interests in three countries in West Africa—Angola, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon. This is the first acreage it has gained in the area and brings to 12, the number of overseas countries in which it has oil and gas interests.

In Angola, Britoil has been awarded a 20 per cent interest in the Total-operated Block 8 offshore. The concession totals 4780 square kilometres.

The licence term is for three years with options to continue into further exploration and production phases.

The work programme consists of seismic acquisition in 1988 with exploration drilling to follow.

Total, the operator, and Petrofina hold the remaining 80 per cent of the licence. Britoil is also currently negotiating for further acreage with the Angolan authorities.

Britoil has concluded a farm-in agreement to acquire a 20 per cent interest in the Elf-operated Mabora permit in Gabon, which totals 3,370 square kilometres on-shore.

Britoil would expect to acquire seismic information and to participate in drilling of a minimum of two exploration wells in 1988.

Elf currently holds the remaining 80 per cent equity in the block. The UK oil company has also lodged other applications for prime-acreage in Gabon.

Other countries in which Britoil is involved are Indonesia, Thailand, Norway, the Netherlands, Ireland, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Angola and Dubai.

These interests are mainly in exploration acreage, except in Dubai, where the company has a one-third interest in the producing Margham field.

/06091

Mano River Nations To Study Monetary Union
34000530a Kaduna *NEW NIGERIAN* in English
4 Mar 88 p 8

[Text] The 1-day summit meeting of the Mano River Union, the sub-regional economic organisation linking Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone ended in Freetown late Wednesday with agreement to study a monetary union plan.

President Lansana Conte of Guinea, Liberian President Samuel Doe and President Joseph Momoh of Sierra Leone agreed to a proposal to establish a monetary union and gave mandate to the ministerial council "to conduct and submit a detailed study for consideration by the three governments."

They did not say how long the ministerial council should take to carry out the exercise.

The monetary union, if formed, would among other things adopt the use of a single currency for the three states which already have their official currencies—Guinea uses the Guinean franc which is based on the French franc, Liberia has its own dollar which is at par with the U.S. dollar, and Sierra Leone uses the Leone which is based on the pound sterling.

On the funding of the union activities, the three leaders resolved to provide the necessary financial support to further intensify the programmes of the various sectors of the organisation.

This will include the payment of subscriptions arrears of 4 million dollars with Guinea and Sierra Leone each owing 2.5 million dollars, and Liberia 1.5 million dollars.

Referring to the present international economic climate, the communique quoted the three heads of states as expressing the view that the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and other regional and sub-regional organisations represent "the most effective means for the promotion of progress and economic development and stability of their states."

They condemned the South African government for its recent restrictions on a number of anti-apartheid groups and deplored the banning of all peaceful demonstrations against what they described as "Pretoria's obnoxious apartheid system."

Concerning Namibia, they called for an early implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 435 without preconditions and expressed their support and solidarity for SWAPO as "the sole, authentic and legitimate representative of the Namibian people."

Marabout Political Influence Analyzed
34190085 Paris *AFRIQUE ELITE* in French
Feb 88 pp 44, 45

[Article by Michel Lobe Ewane]

[Text] The Islamist penetration experienced by certain African countries since the Iranian revolution has strengthened the power and influence of the religious brotherhoods and marabouts, those spiritual guides who wield power over millions of the faithful. African governments feel increasingly compelled to take them into account. At the same time, Islamic activism has developed in certain countries such as Senegal and Nigeria, an activism which troubles and clearly threatens the stability of such nations. Confronted with this political, dissident Islam, which represents a formidable force in opposition to established structures, governments try to rely more heavily than in the past on the sociopolitical weight of the marabouts.

Senegal is a case in point. In that country, the traditionally socialist rhetoric of political leaders and the "feudal" ideology of religious officials have never contradicted one another in fact. The objective alliance of the two (the marabouts have always backed the voices of their faithful in governments) remains the cornerstone of the system's stability.

"Given his constant cooperation with our community, Abdou Diouf is the man who deserves our votes. For us Mourides, not to vote for him would amount to an outright betrayal of Serigne Touba" (founder of Mouridism). Such was the solemn appeal made by Serigne Abdul Ahad Mbacke, leader of the Mourides, one of the main Senegalese Islamic brotherhoods, in connection with the coming presidential elections.

The appeal might appear to be innocuous inasmuch as it is, all things considered, similar to that which Diouf enjoyed in the preceding presidential voting. But it came within a particularly uncertain context and amidst a climate that had grown considerably more tense with the dissidence of Islamists in general and the crisis between the Catholic clergy and the other major brotherhood, the Tidjanes [Tijaniyah], in particular.

Actually, real agitation with extremist overtones has shaken Senegalese society. Fundamentalist intellectuals who, like Latif Gaye, editor of the journal *DJAMRA*, are "unfrosted Marxists," are now demanding the creation of an Islamic state and proclamation of the Shari'ah. They oppose the lay nature of the government with increasing clarity. Furthermore, they are organizing, taking their rhetoric to the media, setting up newspapers, forming associations, organizing seminars and expanding the base of their recruiting, going into intellectual circles (students, teachers, researchers, deputies, and so on).

It is obviously a form of intellectual agitation that for some time now has found an undercurrent of support among certain traditional religious leaders who, because of a basic conservatism, are known to be more naturally inclined to preserve stability. The marabouts, who do not want to be totally overtaken by the course of events, are now surrounding themselves with technical advisers and attorneys. They support associations of Muslim intellectuals and subsidize Islamic journals, some of them violently critical of the government. When one realizes in addition that the economic policy followed by the government under the aegis of the IMF (the breakup and privatization of certain public enterprises bring about growing denationalization) tends to reduce the influence of the Mourides over the economy, one might start to harbor doubts about the position of the leader of the Mourides toward Abdou Diouf.

Since the latter is a Tidjan, support from that brotherhood was assured him in advance. Actually, the conservative reflex, the rejection of adventurism and, above all, the assurance of obtaining pledges for the future could only justify the support of the Mourides.

Senegal is not the only country in which the Islamic question is posed with such acuteness. The Nigerian governments are the ones that have experienced the most difficulties on the continent. One dares not forget the bloody Kano riots in 1980, followed by those in Kaduna in 1982, which in turn preceded those in Yola and Gombe in the State of Bauchi in 1985. These riots, instigated by members of the Maitatsine sect, resulted in the deaths of several hundred persons in each instance.

During the first demonstration of the Maitatsine fanatics in Kano, the violence of the uprising and the ensuing repression led to the slaughter of several thousand persons. The Army indiscriminately resorted to mortars and bulldozers in the districts in question. The body of leader Muhammadu Marwa was burned without a trace. The witch hunt was merciless, but the movement was not eradicated. It still manifests itself with the regular rhythm of a riot every 2 years!

And yet, that heretical movement is but one of the manifestations of the Islamic trend in Nigeria. Several other fundamentalist currents exist and engage in dissident political rhetoric, some inspired by Khomeyni, al-Qadhdhafi or the Muslim brotherhoods. They are led by university trained intellectuals. The association of Muslim students of Ahmadu University in Zaria is for the creation of the Islamic Republic of Nigeria, for example. In the early 1980's, an atmosphere of student violence enabled Islamists to infiltrate the campuses. One could read graffiti on the walls of the university and lycee buildings proclaiming "Islam Only," "Jihad Only."

Other more conventional trends are the work of the Islamic educated. It is a more diffuse tendency that preaches Islamic orthodoxy taking a different approach from that of the Maitatsines.

Is one to believe that all this unrest has led many chiefs of state to seek counsel from religious leaders? Whatever the case, one can now observe a close connection between political leaders and the marabouts. Among the marabouts revolving in the shadows of the government buildings, most come from Mali, Senegal, Gambia and Guinea-Bissau. One might go so far as to speak of an international or at least an OAU of marabouts! Some are the descendants of brotherhood founders, deemed veritable saints. Others are Islamic intellectuals. Another category, without being descendants of holy men, has a spiritual and mystical power greatly appreciated by the princes governing us.

They are mainly consulted by Muslim chiefs of state, but non-Muslims also consult them. Seyni Kountche had an official marabout, Oumarou Bonkano. It is said that when the latter became head of the Secret Services, he fell into disgrace and plotted against Kountche in 1983. Bonkano had cast a spell over him, causing the sickness from which he died!

The powerful Senegalese marabout Djily M'Baye, who leads the brotherhood of Mourides in Louga, is certainly one of the richest Senegalese, but he is also regularly consulted by Abdou Diouf and President Houphouet Boigny. The Beninese president, who is not Muslim, uses a Malian marabout, Mamadou Cisse, who served Mobutu for a time.

Several chiefs of state belong to brotherhoods. For example, Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida is a member of a sub-branch of the Tidjanes, the Niassene brotherhood. Likewise, former Mauritanian President Ould Salek is a disciple of the Hamallists.

This connection with the most powerful circles of Islam serves as a counterweight to the confrontation between the government and Islamic networks whose influence actually remains limited. On the other hand, it strengthens the political weight of Islam. While the fruitful are disenchanted by the crisis and thrown off balance by the imported values that remain the privilege of the elite and turn toward Islam as a refuge, Islamic rhetoric is gaining in legitimacy. How far will it go?

11464/9274

Health Official Comments on AIDS Policy
54000097a Lilongwe MALAWI NEWS in English
13-19 Feb 88 p 2

[Text] Malawi does not see how any particular country could be reported to have a higher incidence of the killer disease AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) because there are a lot of factors that have to be taken into account before coming up with such a conclusion, the country's Chief of Health Services has said.

He was speaking on Thursday night to a BBC (British Broadcasting Corporation) correspondent Jannet Anderson in an interview carried on BBC radio.

The Malawi Chief of Health Services was commenting on a report made by the South African Minister of Health, Mr Willie van Nickerk, to newsmen in Cape Town on Monday this week that Malawi was one of the high risk countries in this part of Africa for AIDS.

Mr Nickerk announced during the press briefing that South Africa will deport up to 1,000 black migrant workers who were carrying the deadly AIDS virus and that most of those affected were from Malawi. He said the others were from Zimbabwe, Zambia and Uganda.

On why there were more Malawian migrant mine workers with AIDS in South Africa than from other countries, the chief of health service said: "I think there is not very much we all know in general about the problem of AIDS. There are certain aspects of it that we cannot explain."

Scientific

"I cannot explain to you why any particular country at the moment should have higher incidences of AIDS than others. I think there are a lot of factors that have to be taken into account and in this particular situation, I do not have all the facts with me to give you a reasonable scientific answer on that question."

The senior health official explained that at present, the actual number of AIDS sufferers in Malawi, like in many other countries, was not known. He said for a long time, the country did not have the scientific capability to screen for the AIDS virus let alone to do confirmatory tests.

"We, therefore, are not able to give you an indication of exactly how many AIDS sufferers there may be in Malawi," he added.

Asked whether Malawi's health services would cope if up to a thousand Malawians were repatriated from South Africa, the chief of health services said that the country had limited resources.

"It would definitely be an added strain on our already limited resources but we would have to see the best we can do about them," he added.

The chief of health services said Malawi would, however, be concerned whether the mine workers had the AIDS infection before they left the country or afterwards. "I am saying this because they do not take their families when they go to work in the mines, so the possibility of contracting the AIDS infection while they had already left Malawi certainly does exist," he stated.

The senior health official stated that if the Malawian mine workers came back home, the government would be interested in following them up very carefully from the public health point of view and within the country's limited resources.

"We would follow their families or other contacts and do the best that we can for them," he added. The chief of health services also said that Malawi would cooperate with other countries, including South Africa, in combatting the AIDS problem.

Of late, the Malawi Government has intensified its efforts of educating the public about AIDS and how to avoid contracting it through the media and public meetings. The problem of AIDS is a matter of international concern. Its spread knows no boundary and it does not discriminate on the basis of nationality.

/12232

Savimbi Discusses Relations With RSA, China Experience

34420106b Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese
20 Feb 88 pp 44R-45R

[Interview With Jonas Savimbi: "From Civil War to a Peaceful Solution;" date and place not given]

[Text] He sought refuge in a territory at the end of the world, in an inhospitable region where no Portuguese citizen has ever ventured. He found himself there 9 years ago, at the end of a long march, which suggests an African version of Mao's feat—"in order not to let the UNITA die."

Today 13,000 people live in Jamba, and Jonas Savimbi controls a third of the territory of Angola, on the basis of two fundamental vectors—a strong, equipped army and an organized civilian society.

Jonas Savimbi, who is 56, has five children. The youngest is only a year old, and is named Lino. Savimbi "lives everywhere and nowhere." He is a fierce, astute and determined man whose reasoning is surprising because of its feline agility. While ever greater numbers of African countries are acknowledging that there is a civil war in Angola, and not just subversion of the government with headquarters in Luanda by an eccentric group, the UNITA leader views with optimism the approach of a military solution to the conflict in which the opposing parties are his movement and the MPLA. And he claims he has concrete ideas about how to resolve the drama being played out in southern Africa, specifically in connection with what is called its "Achilles' heel"—the dependence of the country where the regime of apartheid still persists, despite the winds of history.

[Question] The winds seem to have changed for the UNITA. The diplomatic offensive launched some years ago is beginning to produce effects, and the movement is beginning to enjoy a certain legitimacy. Why is all of this happening? In other words, what is it which makes the movement credible in the eyes of certain countries and governments?

[Answer] Very few individuals and almost no country believes that the UNITA will be able to resist the impact of 45,000 Cubans, a profusion of weapons, etc. They thought that we would disappear one day. This has not happened. On the contrary, we have consolidated positions in the interior of the country, we are advancing in the field, and we are growing. Then the disbelievers had to about face. And as it is not wise politically to retreat, they began to have something to do with us. The governments began by sending journalists, then observers, and finally some ministers came, although not officially (laughter). They came here to examine our organization and our support. Also, our representatives in certain

countries have done praiseworthy work, and all of this together made the change possible. Not only in Europe, but in Africa as well, the doors began to open a little, to give way.

[Question] Where and how in Africa?

[Answer] For the first time, there is a consensus that there is a civil war in Angola, which the OAU would never admit, because it believed that what was happening was "South African invasions of Angola." But Congo-Brazzaville, for example, which was always an unconditional ally of the MPLA, now accepts the term "civil war." The same is the case with Gabon, Ivory Coast, the Cameroon, Nigeria and others I have not named.

Weapons, Soul and Heart

[Question] You spoke of a change in attitude and viewpoint in connection with the UNITA. But there in the interior of Angola as well, in your discussion and within your movement, there must have been changes. When you speak of the desire for national reconciliation and when you appeal to the MPLA to engage in talks after the departure of the Cubans....

[Answer] No. We have always thought that the solution to the conflict in Angola had to be political, and not military. Today we believe that we are moving ever closer to this possibility, and even to the achievement of this ideal, because both the domestic and foreign situations favor it.

[Question] There has been no change, then?

[Answer] No. What we are trying to do is to make our thinking ever clearer, while at the same time we are providing our message of dialogue and peace with ever greater content.

[Question] Is it your intention to revise the Alvor Agreements in some way? I am asking you this because here in Jamba yesterday, I saw a video of a press conference of yours at which you spoke of this.

[Answer] We reached these agreements, but then they were not respected. Now this is the only document which acknowledges the independence of our country. It was signed by the MPLA, the FNLA, and UNITA and Portugal. In our view, this document is still valid and in force. The Portuguese Government recognizes only a part of it, but the other remains valid, is growing in importance and needs legal support—this is precisely the Alvor Agreements.

[Question] You spoke of the FNLA. Does it mean anything now to talk about this force or of Holden Roberto? The MPLA has been in Luanda for 13 years, and the UNITA and Jonas Savimbi have been at war for many years. Where is Holden Roberto? Where has he been all of these years?

[Answer] The image of Holden Roberto continues to live in the souls of certain Angolans, who knew him and believed in him. There are two ways to proceed. The UNITA and the MPLA are fighting in the field. It is necessary to organize a ceasefire and to put an end to the hostilities, and it is true that Holden Roberto has not and never had any role to play in this. But once peace has been achieved, the second phase follows immediately—the reconciliation of the Angolan family, which is represented not only by the men who bear weapons, but also by those who have a soul and a heart. And here Holden is important—he has weight and a voice.

[Question] Chester Crocker was in Luanda recently, where he obtained a guarantee from the MPLA that the Cubans will leave Angolan soil, although this has not yet been scheduled. I believe it is true that he then met with you, for a lengthy talk.

[Answer] That is true, we two talked. At the beginning the Americans did not understand African politics very well, and they were enthusiastic about certain formulas developed in Washington (smiles). In all of this there is one important point—the fact that this was the first time that the MPLA has promised the Americans the total withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola. This is a promise which is binding on the MPLA, and the American administration has a document in its possession. As to the schedule, whether they depart every 6 months or in a year is not of concern to us, because the principle of totality has been achieved!

Necessity and Freedom

[Question] You have special relations with South Africa. One of your men told me yesterday that "One chooses one's friends but not one's neighbors." This is not an adequate response, particularly when South Africa is faced with the extremely difficult problem of apartheid.

[Answer] I am surprised that a Portuguese citizen could ask this question! How could a Portuguese citizen think that the UNITA understands or accepts this system?

[Question] It may not understand it, but it is receiving aid.

[Answer] Just as Roosevelt and Churchill, who were anticommunists and could never accept communism, made Stalin a great man because of the need to wage the struggle against Hitler! Absolutely! Who was it who supplied the Red Army? Even the jeeps came from the United States! Churchill went so far as to say: "We will limit aid because Stalin is a communist." But Roosevelt answered: "What is needed is to defeat the enemy!"

Our cooperation with the South Africans has been based on need. South Africa is a regional power which can influence events. When we speak of the departure of the Cubans, for example, the trade was the independence of Namibia. Even Zaire, which is located in Central Africa,

as well as Zambia, Zimbabwe and Malawi, are dependent on the ports and railroads in South Africa. We cannot ignore this fact. There is also a second aspect, another perspective, which you will perhaps only perceive later. (Smiles) We can, in a way, help them on the issue of apartheid, by making them see that such a policy is not possible! And when I asked Botha: "When then, President Botha, will you put blacks in the parliament?" He answered: "My friend, I would like to do so today, but they would kill me!" "Who?" I asked. "My people! They are not yet ready!" It must be realized that the apartheid question has had two phases. The first was a pure deception. They thought that they could rule eternally, alone. Obviously, they deceived themselves. Today it is a question of political power, and there, whether you believe it or not, we are doing something. When peace returns to Angola we can be useful in this connection. Not with insults, but with our words, which in the long run may have a positive and decisive effect.

A Contemplative Man

[Question] The UNITA is headed by a brilliant strategist, a great military man, an astute guerrilla fighter. What kind of man lives within these three "skins"? Who is Jonas Savimbi?

[Answer] I do not regard myself as a military man. It is only because it was necessary to fight, in the first war against Portuguese colonialism and in the second against the Russians and Cubans, that I learned the military art. I am basically a thoughtful and contemplative man, concerned with the careful observation of what is happening here, with the cadres, with the people, with the organization, with the armed forces. If I were not, I would find myself one day surrounded by people who are not with me and with the UNITA. For example, to say that these 12 years of struggle and war against the Russians, the Cubans and the MPLA have not exhausted the population and the cadres would not be true! What is needed is to find formulas for motivating people and to discover ways to respond to these doubts. I am not a technocrat and I do not like administrative work. It is tedious and takes a great deal of time! I am a reflective man who likes to have time to think and to read.

[Question] And do you have?

[Answer] I do, I do. I am so organized that not a week passes that I do not read one or more books. I have just finished "The Madeira Revolt," written in 1931, and now I am beginning with Fernando Pessoa, given me yesterday. What I like most about him, one of the poets I love and read the most, is his concept of space and time. "Time is an eternity, space an immensity." But this is not enough. It is necessary to give space and time a purpose. I profoundly believe this.

The Lesson Taught by Mao

[Question] Your wife, Maj Ana Savimbi, told us yesterday that you never sleep, that you are everywhere and nowhere.

[Answer (laughing)] Well, if I did not sleep I would die. I do not sleep very much because this is now my habit, and apart from that I have to work until I am tired. But if I go several days without sleeping—which has also happened—I stay well. When the situation is tense, during an offensive, for example, or when we need to carry out a project over 2 or 3 months, then I do not sleep! If we lose 2 or 3 hours in sleep during an offensive, the enemy wins.

[Question] You can't allow yourself the luxury of "having moods." But don't you experience moments of despair, of discouragement?

[Answer] Never—much less moods. (Laughter) This will not do in the situation we are experiencing. There are moments when I say "We could have moved faster." When we lose—in the military, political or diplomatic sense—I summon my colleagues and we analyze things. And I come to the conclusion that this happened because the enemy exploited an error we made.

[Question] Twenty years ago, you were in China. What did Mao teach you?

[Answer] I went there, already educated, to learn about guerrilla warfare. Together with other comrades, I was in the UPA. We were young intellectuals, we had hot blood, and we believed that we were wasting time in Leopoldville (which is now Kinshasa), with a government in exile, without fighting and without making sacrifices. We then decided to establish another movement. But it would have to be created from the interior of the country, and the leaders who endorsed its program would have to accept these sacrifices, along with the soldiers and the peasants, in the field. And we issued a warning that any one of us who established a movement in exile would find himself alone! And for this, for the struggle in the interior, it was necessary to know about guerrilla warfare. We went to China to learn about it. Brig Gen Mulato and N'Zau Puna, who experienced all of this with me, were there!

[Question] What did you learn from Mao?

[Answer] Mao taught me one fundamental thing. He told me that what we were there to learn constituted merely a frame of reference. When we returned to Angola, we would have to take the reality into account, and above all, we could not come back here and apply what we had learned there in indiscriminate fashion.

From Utopia to Wage Earning

[Question] And now, to conclude, the most important thing—or rather, the most impressive. Here in Jamba I have seen a society with an administrative, political and social organization which more nearly resembles a Utopia. The people are happy, they seem joyful, they have what they need, they contribute their labor. There are streets, schools, hospitals, food, transportation, postal service—and even two stoplights. What will the clash between this society and the real society, in the medium or long term, be like? How will the transition be made? Doesn't this concern you?

[Answer] The people here contribute their work in order to receive something. One of our principles is never to accept poverty for the people.

[Question] So be it, but isn't this a somewhat fictitious society? How will it be when there is money in circulation, for example?

[Answer] There was a general understanding and acceptance of a specific situation—our situation. This was an imperative of war, a purely transitional situation. If we had money, how would it circulate? In connection with what bank? It is a matter of voluntary consent whereby everyone contributes his labor and receives something from the organization itself. But this situation will disappear immediately as soon as the war ends. There will not be a single doctor or teacher or nurse working for free. We have no fear of the clash with the other situation. What I expect to see in the future is everyone doing the same work, with the same dedication, and then receiving his wages.

5157

Ambassador to Mexico on Cuban Presence, Negotiations

34420107b Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Jan 88 p 2

[Excerpts] On Monday in Mexico City, the Angolan ambassador to Mexico, Manuel Pedro Pacavira, a member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers Party, denounced South Africa's permanent aggression against the People's Republic of Angola.

Manuel Pacavira, who was also critical of Cuba, has recently been named as permanent representative of the Angolan government to the United Nations. He called a press conference at the headquarters of the Foreign Correspondents Association in Mexico.

"The most direct enemy we face is South Africa," he said, and added that, "in Angola, there is no internal conflict; there is only a foreign interference in our internal affairs."

After citing the main acts of subversion by South Africa against Angola from 1975 to the present, the Angolan official stressed that, contrary to the argument used by the racists, that of "persecution of the SWAPO combatants," today South Africa declares openly that it is fighting in Angola to "prevent the defeat of UNITA by Cuban and Soviet troops."

In this regard, and using a map that illustrated the political-military situation in Angola, he categorically denied the participation of Cuban and Soviet troops in the military actions that the Angolan Army has carried out in its attempt to achieve the total elimination of that terrorist group.

"Everyone knows that there are Soviet military advisors in Angola, but there are no Soviet troops. There are international Cuban troops, but they are not there to fight against the counterrevolutionaries of UNITA; they are there to prevent an invasion by South Africa, a possibility that always exists," said Pacavira.

"Our government is ready to be flexible in its position regarding the time periods for a gradual withdrawal of the Cuban contingent, but only with the condition that there be an unconditional withdrawal of South African troops from our territory, a cessation of racist aggression, and the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435/78 on the independence of Namibia," said the ambassador.

With reference to the Angolan-U.S. dialogue, he said that it is based on the assumption that the U.S. authorities would apply pressure on the apartheid regime by getting them to renounce their policy of aggression and comply with UN decisions. He added that the United States could play a truly mediating role. Meanwhile, he complained, the events of the past few months in the South and Southwest of Angola, with the increase in military aggression on the part of South Africa, shows just the opposite.

12857

Restructuring of Trade System Viewed
34420107a Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in
Portuguese 26 Jun 88 p 2

[Text] The elimination of the administrative methods of the present marketing system; increased efficiency in dealing with important relationships; the recognition of the existence of a unified, nationwide demand market, with a view to more flexible product circulation through the utilization of all economic agencies, regardless of type of ownership: These are some of the more relevant aspects of the restructuring of the commercial system that SEF is attempting.

In effect, it has been the innumerable administrative sinecures, both centralized and local, created on the basis of institutional and regional criteria, that have impeded

internal communications within our economy, i.e., relationships between merchandise and prices, and among the companies, their branches, and the regions.

As a result, the present marketing system has been unable to perform its role as a connecting channel between the producer and the consumer; it has not allowed production to become adequate to society's needs, nor established compatibility between available resources and the needs of the people. Hence, the demand for the creation of a new system.

The achievement of the economic and social objectives of the Second Party Congress will be possible, in the long run, only if there is a market that is balanced and within which the "regular mechanisms of supply and demand" function correctly.

This implies the elimination of the supply of goods and services through rationing cards, requisitions, etc.; those means should be acquired by the workers and companies that have an economic capacity based on their productivity and efficiency. The consumer should be in command of the producer and the supplier, and the final decision regarding any transaction should be his; that is, the client, whether he is a person or a company, is the one who should decide whether he wants a given kind of merchandise or service. The merchandise and service would have to wait for the client, rather than, as it has been up to now, the client having to seek it out or wait in line to acquire it. The client would then have a choice between the differing kinds of merchandise or services that are in the marketplace, whether they are cheap or expensive, better or poorer in quality, or consonant with his preferences, needs, or economic status.

The hypertrophy in the state management sector, added to its exaggerated dependence on the state entities that have a direct impact on companies through their administrative methods, added to inefficient performance and the lack of a clear policy on legal documentation, have drowned private initiative, and made its correct utilization and channeling impossible; one result has been the spread of clandestine commerce.

The large financial, technical and materials investments made by the State, and the dispersion of the scarce and qualified human resources that were available in the past, could not help but bring about a lowered performance in general, particularly in the services sector, and an impediment to reestablishing the link between the city and the farm. This situation has contributed to the exodus from the farm to the city.

The rural exodus brought thousands of farm people to the cities; because of the lack of conditions and stimuli to their remaining in the green belts, they have devoted themselves to commercial activities, since they find them to provide the possibility of survival.

Monopolistic practices, direct intervention into the activities of private business, and a lack of channels for circulation have all given rise to the so-called "administrative marketing," and they make for difficulties in the exchange of merchandise; the result is an impediment to production. This shows itself in, among other things, the profile of wholesale distribution structures, which, patterned as they are on the administrative structure, fail to enhance the relationships between the city and the rural areas, or among the various marketing and production structures and the different regions.

As a result, there coexist in this country two systems of marketing, two types of economy: the state-official type and the parallel, or semilegal. They have different rules and an enormous disparity in prices. There is also a clear distortion in the official price structure, especially with regard to agricultural produce; the farmer is penalized for the benefit of the urban population, a great part of which is unproductive.

12857

Journalist Describes Conditions in UNITA-Controlled Zone

34420106a Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese
20 Feb 88 pp 42R-44R

[Article by Maria Joao Avillez]

[Excerpt] The vastness of the scorching land, the bitter odor of the endless plain, the magic glitter of the stars in a firmament in which the constellations multiply mysteriously—we immediately identified these things with a universe in which time and rhythm are drastically different.

At the beginning, everything confused us and merged together, in a place where we had arrived with our senses accustomed to a different rhythm and thinking limited to the requirements of other latitudes.

Then, slowly, some secret instinct advised us that one must be open to all kinds of surprises, capable of the simplicity of a discovery oriented toward other registers, and able to breathe in a different atmosphere. And little by little, we understood the essential thing—that Africa is thus—a forceful torrent, a tumult of discoveries and emotions which frees us of preconceptions, washes away fixed ideas and forces us toward the challenge of another look. And more than that, it offers us another view.

Therefore, when the plane landed somewhere in the southern part of Angola and rolled down the runway of beaten earth bordered by trees unfamiliar to us—musivis, girassondes and congolos—suddenly everything was irreversibly different.

Emerging from a background of dark green bristlegrass, a half a dozen impeccably uniformed soldiers led us to the "jango," a modest round adobe structure, where they offered us fruit juice and freshly fried crullers.

An officer speaking fluent Portuguese asked us to open our suitcases, and then invited us to fill out the documents for entry "into the free territory of Angola." We were in the midst of the African jungle, on territory over which the UNITA has military domination, and where another airstrip—the "11 November Airport"—was recently completed. We were surrounded by thatched huts, and we could see that yet another "kimbo"—a kind of settlement or village—is being built there. An hour later, the three jeeps began to move slowly toward "Jamba," creating deep ruts in the still warm sandy roadway, in the midst of a cloud of white dust and bordered by jungle vegetation which scratched our arms.

The Joy of Sharing

On this occasion, we did not see the unusual denizens of these parts. We did not encounter any giraffes, zebras, lions or elephants. They do not like the afternoon, preferring to move about in the morning, or emerging only to drink at the lagoons or the water holes created by the torrential rains in this season of the year. "Hunting has been prohibited by the president, who wants to preserve these species," one of the officers explained to us. He added that "They only kill animals for food," and these are almost always animals which are "already old."

When we came to the first checkpoint, we realized that we were now near "Jamba," "the provisional capital of Angola." It is a settlement of about 13,000 persons, although this number varies because of the movement of the soldiers among the combat fronts. When we reached the courtyard where the "guest accommodations" are located—small, rudimentary adobe structures with two rooms and a kind of shower which does not always produce water—the same ritual awaited us. We entered a "jango" which was an improved version of the preceding one, with a basin filled with water for washing hands, and again we were offered fruit juice. This all proceeded slowly and smoothly. As someone there explained to us: "It is good that it should be this way, so that those arriving can adjust from the agitation and the haste in which they normally live their day-to-day lives."

Almost all of the staff of the secretary for international cooperation was there to welcome us. There were Brig Gen Mulato, who was trained in engineering in London and is one of "Savimbi's men" (he has been with him for 26 years now); Capt Rebelo; and Helena, Chinda and Maria, all members of this staff, who were to be our guides in these parts. "We do not want to keep the honor and joy of this visit to ourselves. We would like to share it with you."

The tone was set, and for 8 long hot days, it would continue thus—a warm environment, a relaxed atmosphere and...an unexpected sense of humor! And, above all, as was constantly emphasized to us, "the joy of sharing the same language, the same culture, the same affective links." It was also in this style, although in less flowery and plainer language, interrupted only by the flash of astuteness in his glance, that the secretary general of the UNITA, Miguel N'Zau Puna, greeted us an hour later. Gen N'Zau Puna, trained in economics in Tunisia, joined Savimbi in 1967, in China. He is a military officer of 50-plus years who is very tall and heavy, but he moves like a panther. Accustomed to war and to living in the jungle (and certainly apprehensive about a fragile gathering of women), he made a sudden decision to reassure us. "The shooting is all of 400 km from here."

Full Days

But this style, this way of always acting warmly, remained unchanged, and for this reason it even became dangerously comforting and capable of creating an illusion. As the days elapsed, they brought a wave of surprises and a series of discoveries which exceeded our expectations. Perhaps nowhere as much as here did we find such a great difference between what one had vaguely heard discussed and the reality of an experience lived "on site." However, that first Angolan night was still one of transition. As dusk fell, there was an animated and abundant dinner which brought many people together. On a huge table shaped like a horseshoe and covered with a white cloth, various kinds of African meats, vegetables and fruits from the North were piled, along with a profusion of cold drinks. And surrounding all of this was the enchantment of a dark blue and scintillating sky and a mild temperature—a night which was very quickly enveloped in a mantle of silence interrupted only by the incessant circling of insects and the buzzing of the flies.

Other days and other nights followed. Long, full days, with departure at daybreak and a return "home" 10 or 12 hours later. Merciless and fascinating "programs," as the "visits" we made are called here, left us sweating from the heat and exhausted, our skin burned and covered with dust. These were intense days throughout which the various segments making up a singular civilian society, closer, much closer, perhaps to a Utopia than to reality, paraded before our incredulous eyes and our awareness, while we were gnawed by doubts and perplexity. These were exhausting days contained surprises which even went beyond the political and social organization of this sui generis universe, focusing on an impressive common denominator—hundreds of civilian citizens, including peasants, teachers, priests, doctors, nurses, workers, women and children, speaking, teaching and learning, singing and praying, debating and reading in fluent Portuguese. And the other surprise had to do with an army which can be seen, on the basis of its comportment, uprightness and preparation, to have been

molded by the cruelties of war, but also trained in discipline and respect for the hierarchy and order. And again, there was the surprising novelty—certainly the greatest of all—of finding that the UNITA is not merely the face, charisma and personality of Jonas Savimbi, but rather a puzzle made up of a multitude of men in the general command of the armed forces, the central committee, the leadership of the movement and the government, and trained like Savimbi himself in Switzerland, Brussels, Great Britain, Portugal or the United States. But they all began by seeking the roots of their political-military apprenticeship and the subtleties and deceptions of guerrilla warfare in the old China of Mao.

Need and Inventiveness

There were also nights of unending discussion in a (vain?) effort to find the proper label or ideal definition—we even realized that it is essential there to break out of the ideological framework, to abandon the accepted texts, and even to cross frontiers, although the UNITA itself provides us with some clues. For example, when it defines itself as a socialist movement, when it defends the principle of free elections, or when it urges a national education system which "recognizes the right of all Angolans to an education and to adequate vocational training" and guarantees "medical aid and medicines for all citizens."

The truth is that along with the evidence of concern for a certain staging effort—nothing was left to chance, there were arrangements which were transparent, the "programs" were carefully organized, and some events were framed with excessive pomp and circumstance—and the emotion with which we were welcomed, there runs the thread of an undeniable reality. It is that of a society developed as a function of the urgency of war, and later, the resistance, and based on a system of exchanged services, in which each gives what he can, or what he knows, and gets what he needs, and in which money is neither issued nor circulated. "This would make a difference in a social group which wages war and is linked together by the common risk," as a member of the Central Committee explained to us. And in addition to this, it is a society in which necessity sharpens inventiveness. The workshops are made out of plates taken from aircraft and the plates from old rubber tires.

It is also a community in which everyone is uniformed, in either camouflage cloth, khaki or green serge outfits. Jamba is a strange world in which the fighters are indistinguishable and the lords of war prevail. And while the thick smell of dust or the racket of guns firing does not penetrate here, while this is a rearguard zone, the shadow of war is nonetheless omnipresent. It is seen in the soldiers whom we encountered and with whom we lived intimately, and, as night fell, in the departure of the truck loaded with young men bound for the battle front. It could be seen in the "tailor shop" which, working in shifts around the clock, turns out 500 green uniforms a day; in the wounded arriving at the central hospital in

Jamba; in Helena's waiting for her sweetheart to return from the front so that they can marry. And above all, in the organization of a community based almost entirely on the feminine factor and the support of women. The League of Angolan Women (LIMA), which was "inspired" by Savimbi in 1973, is represented today on all levels of the UNITA, and is certainly the most important bulwark and the greatest rearguard support structure for each combat front. Odete, Rute Achala and Miraldina Olga are the names of women who have led or belonged to the LIMA, but they all have 6, 7 or 8 years of "jungle and guerrilla life" in their backgrounds. This is a society orchestrated by the demanding and efficient batons of 14 secretaries, who among them hold the various government "posts," and who answer to the chief executive, Col Jeremias Chitunda, the vice president of the UNITA.

The Illegal War

By way of example, since it is impossible to recount all that we saw and heard, let us mention health (a branch in which there is an official responsible for the military sector, Dr Morgado, a white physician, and a director for the civilian sector, Dr Cicato, a black physician), or the education and culture sector.

It was on yet another of those scorching mornings that we visited the various wings of the central hospital, with its director, Dr Manacas, who served formerly with the MPLA, as our guide. On the third of the Angolan territory which the UNITA controls, there are health offices (responsible to the health and social welfare secretariat) in all the regions. There are three types of unit. One is the central hospitals, of which there are 11. They have a 200-bed capacity and can accommodate patients needing surgical, orthopedic, pediatric, obstetrical, traumatological or analytical care, etc. Then there are 33 regional hospitals, which can accommodate 150 patients each, and are equipped for minor surgery and some laboratory work. Finally, there are more than 500 clinics. They are more modest structures involved in particular with health education, providing maternal and infant care, etc. There are also military hospitals made up of mobile health units. The vast majority of the wounded are treated there, since each battalion has its own medical team.

The UNITA has 4,500 health technicians trained "in the colonial war, in the resistance, or by the missionaries." There are only 5 physicians but about 2,000 nurses, "whose long experience has trained them to the extent that they can be regarded as paramedical personnel, and they are capable of dealing with the vast majority of the cases." The intention is for both this personnel and the regional hospitals "to provide an adequate response," because transportation of the wounded is the major problem about which Dr Manacas told us. Vaccinations are provided over almost all of the territory controlled by the UNITA, and metabolic diseases or those of malignant origin are rare here. However, some 85 or more of

the UNITA medical teams have to deal with what they call "the illegal war." They prefer this term to "chemical" warfare. In 2 years, about 300 soldiers have been affected by "toxic weapons" in operational zones or in "zones contaminated by the enemy," and there is still inadequate knowledge and an insufficient number of laboratories to establish why "an individual suddenly goes blind or deaf, or suffers paralysis of the upper or lower limbs."

And, at the end of a lengthy visit to the men's and women's infirmaries, the pediatric ward, the surgical department and the dispensary, Dr Manacas made a point of stressing to us that here "humane medicine is practiced, with patients being regarded not as customers but as brothers, and where all are treated without discrimination, whether they are enemies, fugitives, deserters or UNITA personnel."

Advanced Latin

Jorge Valentim, who is 48 years old, was born in Angola (he has been in the UNITA for more than 20 years), and he studied political science at the Free University of Brussels. A year ago, he replaced Col Jaka Jamba in the education and culture "post." Today he is responsible for more than 900 primary schools, 232,620 students and 4,800 teachers (as he likes to say, "He who achieves the primary educational level wins the battle of education"), and also for 7 secondary schools, 2,000 students and 95 high-school teachers. "In any country, education reflects the aspirations of a people and a society," he commented, as he showed us through the "classrooms" scattered over the hot sand—little thatched huts containing school desks, a platform for the teacher, and behind that a large green blackboard.

In the territory dominated by the UNITA, the students are offered optional nursery schooling and 9 years of compulsory schooling, in the course of which they study, among other subjects, Portuguese, which is the official language, French, English and...Latin. "Why Latin? Because it is the foundation of the Latin languages! And you see that here it is taught extensively! (Laughter) It is taught by a great Latin scholar, Father Damiao."

After the examinations following the ninth grade, a student is either sent abroad to complete his secondary schooling, following a "demanding evaluation," or has the option of choosing a middle-level technical course, although the possibility of offering the last 3 years of secondary school in Jamba is now under study. Nursing, plastic arts, primary-school teaching, carpentry, farming, electricity, etc., will be the focus of these middle-level courses. This led Jorge Valentim to emphasize, with an ironic smile, that "these are very necessary studies in Africa! It may sometimes seem laughable to study agriculture here, but it is not. The European countries are knowledgeable in everything except this field!"

Another aspect of this secretary's work is the literacy campaign, which is pursued in two directions—within the FALA (armed forces) and among the civilian population. By way of example, Jorge Valentim "proudly" showed us some figures. In 1985, more than 18,000 persons learned to read and write, and in 1986, almost 25,000!

The News Sector

But how can we avoid mentioning that young humorist, Celestino Capapela, the official in charge of labor and supply, who never seemed to take us very seriously, or the ceaseless work of that dreaming intellectual named Jaka Jamba, who was educated in Geneva and studied and taught in a secondary school in Portugal. He devours Portuguese poetry and is today the "minister" of information. "The better communication is, the greater the potential for mobilization," he told us, while showing us the premises where the Galo Negro [Black Rooster] radio station, the "voice of the Angolan resistance," is located. It broadcasts 16 hours a day in Portuguese, as well as in 16 African languages. Jaka Jamba, an impassioned tourist guide, led us among primitive thatch and adobe structures on a visit to all of his departments. We visited the KWATCHA UNITA PRESS (KUP) news agency, where we read KWATCHA INTERNACIONAL, a bulletin published monthly in three foreign languages. We also visited the center for photographs and graphics, because as Jaka Jamba said, "The world of today is very demanding, and it is essential to collect and transmit evidence." And he then showed us a quotation from Savimbi mounted on a wall. "Any error made in the rear leads to an unpredictable number of deaths at the front."

And another very impressive experience en route to Biongue, a good several dozen km from Jamba, as we penetrated the high grass and glimpsed elephants, wild boar and other animals, was seeing the rehabilitation center for those wounded and mutilated in the war. There, Capt Rebelo, the camp commander, told us, all of the soldiers, after being treated, and almost always being fitted with artificial prostheses which are produced there, "are reintegrated in the community and retrained for new vocations, on the express orders of the president."

5157

Equipment, Technical Assistance Shortage Hampering Food Industry

34420107c Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in
Portuguese 29 Jan 88 p 3

[Excerpts] On Monday, the Provincial Commisar of Benguela, Maj Joao Lourenco, visited some of the production units of the Regional Alcoholic and Fermented Beverages Company (ERBEF), located in the Lobito industrial zone, as a part of his assistance and control tour.

Based upon explanations given by the director-general of those production units, Fernando Simoes de Oliveira, Lourenco gained a picture of the main problems there, principally having to do with the antiquated condition of factory equipment.

According to the director-general, Sbell, which produces whisky, the Licorang units, and the Angolan Vermouth Company have a combined production capacity of about 2 million liters a year, a production level that would bring about 2 billion kwanzas a year to the General State Budget.

In the port city of Lobito, the commisar visited Jomba Industrial, which produces fruit preserves and various sweets. There he was given a detailed picture of how the factory functions, its present production capacity, and its main problems.

Jomba Industrial is a privately held company with two plants in Lobito, one for the manufacture of aluminum materials, and the other for the assembly of radios, television sets, and clocks (Artelec).

In Lobito, Maj Joao Lourenco also visited the wine factory (CIFAL) and the soft drink factory, where he was also told of the main problems and their possible remedies.

In Benguela, Lourenco visited the production unit of DUSOL, which has been paralyzed because of a lack of replacement parts for its equipment, and of domestic and imported raw materials.

It was noted that DUSOL employs about 112 workers of both sexes, who have not received their wages for 8 months.

Major Lourenco was accompanied on his tour of the production facilities by the secretary of the Department of Economic, Production, and Social Development, Carlos Martinho, the assistant provincial commisar of Benguela for production, Alexandrino Silva, and the provincial delegate of the Ministry of Industry, Rui Batalha.

A lecture program explaining the Required Military Service Law will be presented starting on Friday at the companies and factories in Benguela for directors and teams of the JMPLA-Youth Party.

The lectures, which will run until 27 February, are aimed at making young workers aware of the need to be ready to participate in defense efforts.

12857

White Farmer in Lubango Resisting Relocation
34200010 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE
in German 23 Feb 88 p 3

[Article by Guenter Krabbe: "Those Who Give up Their Land Holdings in Angola Face Expropriation. Only a Few Foreign Applicants"]

[Text] Lubango, 22 Feb—"No," says Fernando Borges. He has no difficulty with the government. "Why not?" the reporter asks, since after all he is a large farmer, a private landowner, and a white at that, with hundreds of black farm workers—precisely what the Bolsheviks in Russia called a kulak and said should be eradicated. The man with the callused hands and the sunbaked face, looking older than his 44 years, has never heard the word kulak. But he can explain the rest. The fact that he is white is irrelevant. He is a third-generation Angolan.

Except for old *criollo* families, the Portuguese had even less of a reputation as racists in their African colonies than the French, not to mention the British. What counted was not the color of one's skin but Portuguese civilization and Western civilization in general. Those who were at home with that, whether by birth or assimilation, enjoyed equal rights, for whatever that was worth in the Portugal of Salazar and Caetano. That remained so in 1975, when the Marxist-Leninist Popular Liberation Movement of Angola (MPLA) proclaimed the People's Republic in Luanda. The model of a uniform civilization has technical advantages in establishing a new state, to be sure, but it will not hold up under the pressure of the various cultures of the native peoples. The first group of MPLA leaders was composed almost entirely of educated urban mulattoes. Now the sole white has left the government, hard-line Communist Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge, and more pragmatic blacks have come to the fore. The Portuguese element will lose more ground, African elements press forward. But Fernando Borges, whose grandfather had set up schools for his farm workers' children (unheard of at the time), will be secure on his land at least as long as Angola is thinly populated and there is land enough for everybody. Angola measures 1.25 million square kilometers—five times larger than the Federal Republic of Germany—and more than half of the land is arable, but there are fewer than 9 million inhabitants.

He "has nothing against private ownership of land," Fernando Borges says. "This small farm" of "only 1200 hectares", where he is entertaining the reporter, is not the only one he owns. It is near Lubango. Lubango, founded by the Portuguese in 1885 is still a spotlessly clean city today, with a population of 30,000 and a very pleasant climate, thanks to its altitude of 1,700 meters. On his smallest farm, purchased by his grandfather 60 years ago, Borges breeds geese and grows fruit. As a curiosity he shows the visitor a small, very well-tended cemetery with 38 graves not far from the farmhouse. Resting in two of them, he says, are the grandparents of South African State President Botha. The name, which is

inscribed on the gravestones, is very common among the Boers, however. Boers had trekked northwards in the 19th century from the Cape of Good Hope, in search of new land and to escape the advancing British. Some of them came as far as Angola. They remained there until 1924, when the founder of the National Party, General Hertzog, summoned them back to strengthen the Boer side against the British in the new Union of South Africa. Borges has two other farms. On the one, 107 kilometers further on, he grows corn on 7,000 hectares. His third farm, the cattle farm, measures no less than 27,000 hectares.

Hopes for the New Provincial Governor

Borges says that right after the revolution there was talk about land reform but nothing came of it. There is also a German farmer in the area. "Nobody" willing to work it has had his land taken away by the government, Borges says. But those who give up, especially those who have left Angola, have had their property expropriated, according to Borges. Closer to Luanda, in Cuanza Sul Province, a German from old Pomeranian nobility clings to the farm which has been in his family for over 60 years. A few years ago he "had looked into Brazil" but homesickness soon brought him back. UNITA guerrillas kidnapped him from his farm and took him on foot 2,000 kilometers to Namibia/South West Africa. He returned via Windhoek and Johannesburg. He wants to—and obviously can—keep his farm. The neighboring farm owned by another German, however, has been expropriated. It is on land that the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) laid claim to, supposedly for a refugee camp but in reality for a guerilla camp.

In this region alone, says Fernando Borges, there are 500,000 hectares of abandoned and now state-owned farmland. The government has divided it into lots of 5,000 hectares each and offered it to anybody who will provide the machinery and the capital to work it. But there is no demand. The war—just last Saturday Lubango was attacked by the South African Air Force—scars foreigners off, Borges says. He is full of praise and hope for Lope de Nascimento, the new provincial governor. Until 2 years ago he was Prime Minister in Luanda. Still, it is said that the third MPLA party conference, scheduled for 1990, will bring him back, possibly even raise him to the Central Committee.

People believe that he will bring economic recovery to the whole of Angola as well, if only the war, now in its 13th year, would end. The government announced in August that 1988 would be "year 1 of economic and financial recovery"; it even says so in the newspaper dateline. The year started with a reduction in food imports, to save foreign exchange and increase sales opportunities for domestic agricultural production. But there are no trucks to carry the crops into the cities. The price paid by the government to the grower is not the reason why farmers grow little more than they need for themselves. Even doubling and tripling prices would not

motivate them to greater efforts because they cannot buy anything with the money. Even in the Portuguese era the consumer goods and spare parts industry was underdeveloped but now it has come almost to a standstill and the government cannot even finance the imports of machinery, parts and raw materials to get it going again because it lacks foreign exchange. Because of the war,

diamonds are no longer mined and coffee farms in particular have been overgrown because the crop cannot be gotten to the ports. Thus exports have fallen from 215,000 tons in 1974, the last year of peace, to 11,000 tons in 1987.

12593

**Compaore Strives To Reconcile With People,
Neighbors, World**

34190084a Paris *LIBERATION* in French
15 Feb 88 p 21

[Article by Stephen Smith]

[Text] Ouagadougou—For anyone leaving a country in a state of shock last October, a return to Burkina Faso holds the unexpected surprise of all-encompassing normality. Four months after Thomas Sankara's assassination, the country is back on its feet, apparently its old self. Daily life has resumed its routine following weeks of torpor, and the lifting of the curfew on Christmas Eve even gave rise to yearend celebrations which Ouagadougou natives recall as the most splendid in the past decade.

The countless bars and night clubs in the capital are always full. Everywhere one observes a thirst for life, an almost unhealthy determination to "make the most of it." "For years, Sankara had us against the wall in the name of the revolution, but the revolution is dead, killed by bullets. And so we can loosen our belts, materially as well as spiritually." Such was the somewhat shamefaced confession of one former activist.

On 15 October, the righters of wrongs bloodied their hands. Blaise Compaore's "rectification" began with an opening round that will forever be impossible to change. And yet, once the initial indignation had died down, the new government chose to restore society's traditional space. Just as in other African countries, common-law chiefs regained their protocol role by greeting the president at the airport as he came and went on his official travels. Likewise, Compaore reaffirmed religious freedom, even hailing "our comrade the cardinal" at a recent people's meeting!

Finally and most importantly, the trade unions, previously the victims of harsh repression, have once again been recognized as "the workers' authentic organizations." Actually, they are mainly made up of government employees whose wages, after a 6-year freeze, were just increased from 4 to 8 percent. In general, the new government has been generous with this militant minority, made up of the "government's permanent civil servants," as they are called here. Once again, it has chosen to follow a basic rule of African regimes.

Although already announced by Sankara, the actual reintegration of some 1,500 teachers, collectively fired for striking, now means much more than the tardy reparation of an injustice. The low-level civil servant who anxiously listened every Wednesday to the national radio announcement of "those punished by the revolution" now thinks he is set for life, unless, naturally, he "gets mixed up in politics." This he will be careful not to do, for that is precisely the new social contract.

The daily revolution so dear to Sankara is dead and buried and along with it the criteria for advancement in the civil service. Thus, no more crusades against prostitution and public begging, no more mass sports, and no more the required "Faso Dan Fani," the national uniform made of local cotton fabric. Henceforth, one will have, on the one hand, civil society that does what it wishes and, on the other, a coercive government concerned with its prerogatives, but no more.

This trend is reflected even in a new topography of the government. The presidential palace, with Sankara's abandoned offices on the second floor, is now open to anyone, with no inspection whatsoever. On the other hand, an entire adjacent zone, labeled "top security," has been emptied by ousting the Egyptian and Soviet Embassies and the American Cultural Center, among others.

The National Radiobroadcasting Station and the Council of the Entente, which formed a complex where the People's Front set up headquarters, are hidden behind a new wall with concrete guard houses and pillboxes. Thus it is that a government that no longer seeks to charm its followers takes sanctuary by proposing mutual respect to society, which means, quite ambiguously, that it will leave it alone. The result: a normal military dictatorship, no better and no worse than one will find anywhere in Africa!

Such an attitude has permitted a rapid "normalization" of diplomatic relations with neighboring countries. Three months after Sankara's assassination, his "rectifier" was received with all honors in Cotonou, Lome, Bamako, and Tripoli and now in the Ivory Coast. Even in the Ghana of Jerry Rawlings, Sankara's friend and English-speaking alter ego, who, in following the dictates of "realpolitik," has reaffirmed (weakly, it is true) "the Ouagadougou-Accra axis."

As for the financial backers, they have also turned the page without too many regrets for the fiercely independent man who "so badly repaid our charity." The expression is that of a diplomat assigned to Ouagadougou. Finally, no country has broken with Burkina Faso and aid from the EEC, the suspension of which was demanded by the Parliament in Strasbourg, has also resumed. Only West German Ambassador Michael Geyer publicly expressed reservations. Before leaving on 7 January, he refused a decoration from the People's Front and asked participants in the farewell toast to "give a thought to the man they buried like a dog." This did not, however, prevent the FRG from continuing to commit itself generously to the new regime.

As for France, Burkina Faso's first backer, it had never once thought of suspending aid and would be even less inclined to do so because "reason of state" is a profitable motive: In UN voting on New Caledonia, Ouagadougou would henceforth practice a benevolent abstention.

Four months after Sankara's disappearance, there remains what one close aide to the new chief of state cynically calls "the top-level hatred" aimed at his predecessor. His tomb is still just a pile of dirt. As for the widows of the 13 men killed on 15 October, they have fruitlessly called for the proper death certificates they must have to gain access to their husbands' bank accounts, without even mentioning access to any government pension.

To date, only three wives have managed to obtain provisional death certificates. The one issued this past 17 January for the former president of Burkina Faso reads as follows: "I, the undersigned, comrade and physician Major Diebre Alidou, central director of the FAP (People's Armed Forces) Health Services, certify that Comrade Thomas Isidore Noel Sankara, born on 21 December 1949 in Yako, died at 1630 hours on 15 October 1987 in Ouagadougou, of natural causes."

11464/09599

Persecution of Sankara's Former Officials Detailed

34190084b Paris *LIBERATION* in French
15 Feb 88 p 21

[Article by Stephen Smith]

[Text] In an atmosphere in which many individuals have set about destroying the former president, let those who would preserve his memory intact beware. The "unrectified" image is now subversive and, in keeping with such logic, repression has struck within the Army and among political dissidents.

Based on a list drawn up by eye witnesses, some 22 persons have since mid-December been arbitrarily arrested by the National Gendarmerie. Among the prisoners are 13 military men, the two former ambassadors to Libya and Algeria, the former general secretary of the CDR's (Committees for the Defense of the Revolution), Pierre Ouedraogo, and three members of the Renewed Union of Communist Struggle (ULCR), including Sankara's two former foremen and ministers, Valere Some and Basile Guissou.

In an interview with AFP last week, Compaore stated that he expected to release them, but gave no date. The Burkinabe president also repeated his denial of Amnesty International claims of "cases of torture."

And yet, accounts gathered on the spot confirm that at the end of December, several prisoners, particularly Valere Some, endured brutal beatings. In order to extort confessions of authoring a seditious tract, the commanding officer of the National Gendarmerie, Jean-Pierre Palm, penalized under Sankara and the younger brother of the new head of Burkinabe diplomacy, Jean-Marc Palm, had them beaten with an iron bar and dragged on the ground.

On the other hand, former Labor Minister Fidele Toe, first reported dead and then arrested, fled to Ghana. The same is true of the former rebel from the 3d Military Region, Captain Boukary Kabore.

And yet, no organized opposition at home or outside of Burkina Faso appears from Ouagadougou to constitute a real threat to the regime.

Abroad, opposition has joined together to form the Thomas Sankara Democratic People's Rally (RDP-TS), whose spokesman is the former ambassador to Havana, Vincent Ouedraogo. Interviewed "somewhere in Africa," Ouedraogo claims that "loyalist forces are many" and have come together "to learn where we were being led by that bunch of plotters who revealed their true colors by murdering the president of Faso."

In his eyes, "the People's Front in power owes its existence solely to blood and lies. Its main leaders, who speak only for themselves or better, a small handful of the privileged, cannot even agree on a coherent program. Within such a context, the RDP-TS will begin its resistance to continue down the chosen path."

Ouedraogo rejects the use of the armed struggle to fight the government in power: "To condemn and fight brutality, it is not necessary to resort to violence. We are particularly attached to forms of political struggle." According to him, RDP-TS members "are present at all levels of political life in Burkina Faso, including the Army, and, despite the risks and repression, are keeping us informed."

The spokesman for the RDP-TS believes that what differentiates the two regimes the most is the fact that "Thomas Sankara fought to bring about what his team had promised. There was no gap between rhetoric and action. That is both simple and essential. It is meaningful that after 15 October, Sankara was accused of excessive moral austerity, of asceticism. He demanded an exemplary government."

11464/09599

**Exportation of Rutile To Stimulate Economy
Expected Soon**

34000511 Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE in English
26 Feb 88 p 2

[Article by Nde Patrice Atch]

[Text] There are indications that Cameroon will soon start exporting rutile, a mineral product used in the aeronautic, chemical and alloy industries. This has been made possible by a convention signed last Wednesday in Yaounde between the Cameroon government and the French Bureau des Recherches Geologique et Miniere BRGM, for feasibility studies to be carried out on the Akonolinga rutile deposits.

During the ceremony the Minister of Mines and Power, Mr Michael Tabong Kima spelt out the political and economic benefits of the project. He said that the development of the rutile industry could lead to socio-economic and infrastructural advantages of the Akonolinga area. Mr Tabong Kima noted that this area has never had an industrial vocation. According to the Minister, the government attaches great importance to the project and would want it to succeed especially during this period of economic crisis.

The Minister revealed that the feasibility studies will involve the trial of production, treatment and conditioning of the extracted minerals. This phase, he noted, will last for a year, followed by other trials for industrial transformation in Europe based factories. Mr Tabong Kima said "after this one-year period, an exploiting company is expected to be created to conduct operations of the development of the Cameroon rutile during a

20-year duration." The first phase of the rutile project will enable the two parties to define the technical, economic and social conditions related to the exploitation of the mineral.

In another speech, the Director of Operations at BRGM, Mr Gerard Vincent said the rutile project was a joint action long undertaken between Cameroon and his organisation. He noted that the envisaged project could lead to the production of 30,000 tonnes of rutile per year employing about 150 persons. Mr Gerard Vincent said BRGM has been carrying prospection studies of mineral resources in Cameroon for a long time.

The recent protocol agreement is the result of an inventory of mineral resources carried out in an area of 70,000 square kilometres South-West of Cameroon. It is the reward for the financial efforts sustained by the parties estimated at about CFA 2000 million between 1978 and 1985. The rutile project in Akonolinga is expected to run in three phases and may involve some CFA 524 million in cost. Rutile is a mineral resource used in the production of a metal called oxide of titanium. This metal is used in aeronautics, the manufacture of special paints and alloys. Its discovery in Cameroon dates back to 1908 but attempts to exploit the mineral started between 1935 and 1955.

During this period about 15,000 tonnes of rutile was produced. The first rutile syndicate was opened in 1950 to prospect and area in 1978 by BRGM in Edea, Kribi, Campo, Otele and Akonolinga. Other areas include the plains of Yo and Djaou. Studies show that our rutile deposits run between 150,000-180,000 tonnes and can go up to 260,000 tonnes.

/9274

AIDS Patients To Receive Free Medical Care
54000097b Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD
in English 21 Feb 88 p 1

[Article by Makonnen Haile]

[Text] Any person suffering from AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome), or suspected of harbouring the disease will be given free medical treatment in all hospitals, Comrade Dr Gizaw Tschai, member of the CC of the WPE and Minister of Health, told journalists at a press conference held in his office, earlier in the week.

The minister said this is being done in line with a policy-decision adopted by the WPE and the government, to prevent and control the dreaded disease. Elaborating on other measures to be taken, he said Ethiopia will act in strict observance of guidelines originating from the World Health Organization (WHO).

Comrade Dr Gizaw stressed that all investigations or research work to be undertaken in connection with AIDS will be carried out in line with the Helsinki Accord. He also indicated that the procedures to be followed in the prevention and control of the disease AIDS will be closely linked with the programme of Primary Health Care. The minister disclosed that a National Task Force has been set up for the purpose of developing a programme for the prevention and control of AIDS.

Comrade Dr Gizaw related some of the important measures already taken and those planned for the future for the prevention and control of the disease. These include strengthening of the facilities of the National Research Institute of Health, convening seminars to health professionals and provision of education on AIDS to the general public.

The minister also revealed plans for launching of short and long-term research programmes on AIDS as well as the provision of counselling services to AIDS victims and persons carrying the virus.

Comrade Dr Gizaw made reference to the 'London Declaration On AIDS Prevention,' which was an outcome of the World Summit of Minister of Health on Programmes for AIDS Prevention, held in the British capital, from 26-28 January, this year. A part of the 15-point declaration underlines the important role of information and education programmes aimed at the general public, taking into full account of social and cultural patterns. It also stresses that these same principles should be applied to specific groups as well.

The specific groups include policy makers health and social service workers at all levels, international travellers, persons whose practices may place them at increased risk of infection, the media, youth and those that work with them, especially teachers, community and religious leaders, potential blood donors and those with Human Immuno-deficiency Virus (HIV) infections, their relatives and others concerned with their care, all of whom need appropriate counselling.

The declaration emphasizes the need for protecting human rights and dignity in AIDS prevention programmes. It points out that discrimination against and stigmatization of HIV infected people with AIDS and population groups must be avoided since it will undermine public health. The declaration urges the media to fulfill their important social responsibility to provide factual and balanced information to the general public on AIDS and on ways of preventing its spread.

The summit has designated 1988 to be A Year of Communication and Cooperation about AIDS, in which various activities will be undertaken. These cover opening fully the channels of communication in each society so as to inform and educate more broadly and intensively strengthen the exchange of information and experience among all countries and forge, through information and education and social leadership, a spirit of social tolerance.

The declaration concluded with the words: "We are convinced that, by promoting responsible behavior and through international cooperation, we can and will begin now to slow the spread of HIV infection."

/12232

General Requests Military Training Ban Be Lifted
34000473c Monrovia *DAILY OBSERVER in English*
10 Feb 88 pp 1, 3

[Article by Philip N. Wessch]

[Text] Army Chief of Staff, Lt Gen Henry S. Dubar, has appealed to the U.S. Chief of Mission in Liberia to use his good offices to ensure that something is done to lift the ban placed on the training of Liberian military personnel due to the "Brooks Amendment."

Delivering his 1988 Armed Forces Day message yesterday at the Barclay Training Center in Monrovia, Chief of Staff Dubar pointed out that "training is necessary in the life of any soldier, as it is the process that develops self-control, character, loyalty, efficiency and proficiency."

He then urged the U.S. Military Mission to continue to provide the necessary incentives that have served as catalysts to "our training program over the years."

Gen Dubar used the occasion to commend the U.S. Military Mission for the "many laudable services" it has rendered in improving the overall performance of men in arms and the provision of equipment to ensure the accomplishment of the aims and objectives of the army.

Turning to the men and women in arms, Gen Dubar revealed that there was a remarkable improvement in the overall performance, which he said indicated that soldiers demonstrated a high degree of discipline, loyalty and devotion to duty.

However, the Chief of Staff stated that there were still reports of harassment and maltreatment of soldiers towards civilians despite "our untiring efforts in reminding you that our commitment should always be to defend

and protect the nation and its people." He, therefore, admonished members of the Armed Forces to stand by their oath and be shining examples of good neighbours.

To his fellow Liberians, Gen Dubar said: "...our country now stands on the threshold of a new beginning, a beginning that we can all proudly say we are a part of. This being true, it behooves each of us to be careful and mindful of our responsibility and the part we play in the process..."

In his message yesterday, the Chief of Staff pledged unquestionable loyalty and obedience to the President and people of Liberia. He also said that the army will not "relent in our vigilance and duty to our country."

Meanwhile, official celebration marking this year's Armed forces Day starts tomorrow morning at BTC.

/9604

Lebanese Cultural Union Awards Scholarships
34000552 Monrovia *FOOTPRINTS TODAY in English*
22 Mar 88 p 7

[Excerpts] The World Lebanese Cultural Union (WLCU) has awarded 70 Liberian students scholarships to attend various academic institutions of learning in the country.

The scholarships will last for one school year and depending on the student's performance, it can be renewed.

The total value of the scholarships is about \$40,000.00, the President of WLCU, Mr. Abbas Fawaz, said.

On behalf of his colleagues, Mr. Isaac Wiles a student of the Wells-Hairston High School praised the Lebanese Community for their continued assistance towards Liberia's manpower development efforts.

Chissano Comments on Proposed Regional Conference

34420103a Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
19 Feb 88 p 1

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano believes that a regional conference among the leaders of the Front Line countries and Pieter Botha, the South African president, only depends on political changes which are now taking place or soon will in South Africa.

Chissano made this statement in an interview with LE MONDE, LE FIGARO, Agence France-Presse and Radio France International, whose reporters accompanied Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond to Maputo.

Speaking on the subject of the conference and expanding on the feeler put out by Franz Josef Strauss, prime minister of the German state of Bavaria, on the possibility of holding such a conference, President Chissano said that there must be a basis for it.

He pointed out, for example, that when the meeting was held with Ian Smith, former head of the illegal Rhodesian government, there were quite specific goals: Zimbabwe's independence. He added that the conference does not depend only on Mozambique and the Front Line countries, but more particularly on South African authorities.

Chissano pointed out that the apartheid system continues to exist, nationalist leaders like Nelson Mandela remain in prison, there is no dialog between Pretoria and the antiapartheid movements, and that destabilization of the countries in the region continues apace.

Build Confidence

Chissano said that Pretorian authorities "must do something" to create confidence in South Africa and contribute to the realization of positive results toward resolving regional problems.

"Confidence is growing," said Chissano in response to a question about whether Mozambique would or would not have confidence in the South African government. As far as Chissano is concerned, it is difficult to say whether Mozambique would have confidence once Pretoria started doing something to build trust, providing something concrete.

President Chissano said that the Mozambican Government has reports that support for the armed bandits operating in Mozambique continues to come from South Africa.

"I can't say whether it is official. Everything indicates that South African authorities are not ignoring it," said Chissano, referring to the support received by the armed bandits.

Strauss' Visit

One of the French reporters asked for information about the trip to Mozambique made earlier this year by Franz Josef Strauss, prime minister of the German state of Bavaria.

President Chissano said that Strauss, leader of the Christian Democratic Party in the FRG, assured Mozambique in talks held in Maputo that he would not support terrorism in our country, would encourage cooperation between Mozambique and Germany, would be willing to use his influence to arrange mediation between Mozambique and South Africa, and would support dialog.

08844/7310

Soviet Ships Deliver Rice, Cement

34420104b Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
13 Feb 88 p 1

[Text] Three Soviet ships carrying 2,800 tons of rice and 240 tons of cement are docked at the port of the city of Beira.

According to Radio Mozambique, the rice will be supplied to the people of the cities of Beira and Maputo, and the cement is for the construction of an agricultural implement factory in Beira.

12857

Canadian Group To Give Marracuene Cooperatives Additional Funds

34420116c Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
1 Mar 88 p 3

[Text] The District Union of Agricultural Cooperatives of Marracuene in Maputo Province expects to receive additional aid from the Canadian private organization, CUSO-SUCO, to implement a project under way in that region, the total initial financing of which amounts to 168,770 Canadian dollars (nearly 60 million meticals).

According to Dilon Djindji, head of that union, this organization has already expressed interest in expanding its assistance to five other cooperatives in that important farming area of Maputo. Antonio Neves of CUSO-SUCO revealed that he is satisfied with the development of the Marracuene agricultural cooperatives, noting that his organization is studying the possibility of increasing its aid, particularly for farm implements and irrigation equipment.

Dilon Djindji provided this information during the visit paid by a mission from CUSO-SUCO to Marracuene last Saturday. The mission's trip was aimed at learning about the development of the project to assist the Union of Agricultural Cooperatives in the area, the technical financing of which is supplied by that Canadian organization.

The project, started last year, has been reflected in the provision of various farming implements, seed, transportation facilities, and office equipment, as was announced by Antonio Neves of the CUSO-SUCO delegation in our country.

According to information supplied to NOTICIAS, the total value of the assistance to the Marracuene project is 163,770 Canadian dollars (equivalent to 60 million meticals) and will last for 3 years.

For the first year, it is planned to spend 110,615 Canadian dollars (39,300 contos) on purchases of various production equipment. The source added that nearly 6,500 contos would be spent during the second year.

The equipment to be purchased will be delivered to the District Union and allocated for the exclusive use of the associated peasants.

The project to assist that union calls for five agricultural cooperatives, namely, the Eduardo Mondlane, Popular, 25 September, May Day, and 8 March, as Dilon Djindji told NOTICIAS.

These agrarian units, combined, have 474 hectares of land, benefiting over 400 members, nearly 382 of whom are women.

Canadians at the Cooperatives

The delegation from the Canadian Agency for International Development (CAID), an organization which channels its funds through CUSO-SUCO, visited the Mali cooperative located in the dry weather zone, where it was apprised of the cooperative members' efforts.

This cooperative is one of the five which may soon benefit from aid in the form of production tools and other facilities.

Als visited was the Popular cooperative, the largest in terms of output and area. Last year alone this unit had a balance of 1,800 contos, according to its head, Dilon Djindji.

At the meetings between cooperative members and Canadians, stress was placed on the assistance that CUSO-SUCO is rendering the union, and the former organization expressed its interest in expanding that aid.

Among other items donated by that organization, the union received two tractors and two vehicles. The head of the union remarked that the prospects for the Marracuene cooperatives this year are good because "we expect all the cooperatives to fulfill the production plans."

2909

Nampula Governor Visits Province's Districts *34420116d Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese* *1 Mar 88 p 3*

[Text] The governor of Nampula, Jacob Jeremias Nyambir, recently paid a working visit to Ilha de Mozambique and the town of Nacala-Porto in order to become informed of the political, economic and social activity of that coastal region's population.

At a people's meeting held in Ilha de Mozambique, the local population expressed to Governor Nyambir its worry about the constant, disturbing deterioration of the monuments in the first Mozambican city, where the capital of Mozambique was established for several years.

Another concern voiced by the population was the famine situation that has begun to occur as a result of the resumption of enemy action on the route connecting the provincial capital, Nampula, with that area.

According to a dispatch received from Carlos Coelho, of our Nampula agency, Governor Nyambir urged the population to increase production in order to end the famine, and to continue local efforts to restore some of the historical monuments on the island, many of which are considered of world-class dimensions and therefore the patrimony of mankind.

In the town of Nacala, Governor Nyambir spoke with some business owners, whom he urged to have greater commercial aggressiveness, and later met with the political agencies of Nacala district.

2909

Inhambane Governor Addresses Former Armed Bandits *34420116b Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese* *23 Feb 88 p 8*

[Text] A total of 37 armed bandits who voluntarily surrendered in various parts of Inhambane Province, 7 of whom turned over their respective weapons, benefited from leniency granted by the Law on Amnesty and Pardon recently passed by the Popular Assembly. The public ceremony marking the integration of those citizens into the community took place at the facilities of the Red Cross, the agency through which the amnestied persons were presented, and was presided by Governor Jose Pascoal Zandamela in the presence of hundreds of provincial capital residents.

"We are here in the name of our province and the law to represent all the Mozambican people, at this ceremony to amnesty those who, either voluntarily or involuntarily, have taken up arms with which to murder their own brothers." This was the way in which the party's first secretary and governor of Inhambane, Jose Pascoal Zandamela, began to address the population at the ceremony

which would culminate in the surrender to the delegation from the Red Cross of Mozambique [CVM] of the 37 bandits, who abjured their crimes.

The surrender of the amnestied individuals to the CVM was carried out through a provincial commission created for this purpose in Inhambane, at a ceremony that was simple, but replete with all due solemnity.

In fact, at the opening of the ceremony, the Inhambane provincial military commander, Lt Col Eusebio Lambo, took the floor, stating: "In the name of the Defense and Security Forces stationed in this province I declare as surrendered to the Party the 37 bandits who turned themselves in to our forces and who should now benefit from the Amnesty Law."

Next, the provincial commander of the People's Police of Mozambique, in his capacity as member of the provincial commission created for this purpose, read the entire text of the Amnesty Law, subsequently submitting the list of the 37 individuals' names.

One of the junctures in that emotional ceremony occurred when, invited by Governor Pascoal Zandamela, some of the bandits to be amnestied mounted the platform set up for this purpose and expressed their thanks, ending with a contrite confession of the regrettable periods in their lives.

"I don't understand the reason for this war. I spent my time watching people being murdered for no reason. The starvation was too much. We ate only ox hides. This didn't help me at all, and I don't want to live by committing crime any longer." These were the comments made by Alexandre C. Macitela Cossa, aged 27, a native of the district of Massinga. He escaped and surrendered to our forces with his respective weapon, an AKM, last January, in the Xitetemane area, accompanied by "10 more members of the population," as he claimed on this occasion.

Alexandre Cossa's remarks were seconded by other bandits, in what ended up as further denunciations of the armed bandits' criminal, barbaric nature.

After a brief explanation of the Amnesty Law's significance, the terms of the amnestied persons' surrender to the CVM were read by the representative of the attorney general of the Republic, Luis G. Muthisse.

At a certain point in the document of commitment to the reception of those amnestied, it was read that, "The Red Cross of Mozambique delegation in Inhambane pledges to give all possible support to the Party and government agencies in this province, to create conditions that will aid in the rehabilitation of those amnestied who, with a patriotic spirit, will unquestionably have to contribute to the national reconstruction."

Giving Up Crime

In his brief informal comments, Governor Pascoal Zandamela reiterated the fact that amnesty is offered only once. "Anyone who commits crimes against the popular state and the people's security again will never benefit from another amnesty," declared Pascoal Zandamela, addressing the former bandits.

Subsequently, Zandamela called upon the beneficiaries of the Amnesty Law to give up crime permanently so that they might participate in the national reconstruction together with other Mozambicans.

Zandamela remarked: "Apartheid is prompting this war against our country, to lead the international community to believe that there is a civil war in Mozambique," adding that these maneuvers have failed because everyone realizes that South Africa is responsible for the military destabilization being experienced in our area and Mozambique, in particular.

He appealed to the province's population to contribute diligently to the proper social rehabilitation of all the bandits who surrender and benefit from the Amnesty Law.

Zandamela concluded by saying: "Starting today, you are free men, like any other Mozambican. It is so difficult to forget the crimes that you committed against your own people. But this must be forgotten, so that all of us may fight for the fatherland, liquidating those who still agree to be paid assassins of Pretoria."

FAM Kills Bandits

At least 27 armed bandits have been killed and 7 others captured, and a total of 27 head of cattle have been recovered and turned over to their owners, as a result of operations to pursue and annihilate those criminals, carried out in January by Armed Forces (FPLM) units stationed in Homoine district, northeast of Inhambane.

According to a note from this province's Military Command, the operations conducted in Homoine district ended with the destruction of some hideouts of armed bandits in the Vavate area, south of that district.

The same note reports that, during the same period, 10 armed bandits were killed in the Boningo section of Morrumbene district.

Also during the same month, the units of our forces stationed in Panda district destroyed a small bandit hideout in the Guele area. The operation resulted in the release of 12 members of the population who were living with the criminals under duress.

14,000 Displaced Persons Return Home to Cabo Delgado

34420103c Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
19 Feb 88 p 3

[Text] about 14,000 persons have now returned to their homes after spending several months at the Catapua Administrative Center. For the most part, they are farmers and their families who were forced to leave their homes and farms by the criminal activities of armed bandits. Capatua is in Chiure District in Cabo Delgado Province.

According to information obtained by this newspaper, the return of these 14,000 people was due to the positive efforts of search and clean-up operations undertaken by the Mozambican Armed Forces.

In fact, peace and security are practically guaranteed, but this should not be taken as a reason for slacking off on matters of self-defense.

According to this same information, the return of these 14,000 people to their homes is also the result of a mobilization action on the part of officials of the FRELIMO Party in the area.

According to news reports from Cabo Delgado Province, the returnees need salt, production tools and other items stolen from them by armed bandits.

According to these reports, Party and government officials in Chiure District are mobilizing displaced persons to return to their homes in areas where safety can be guaranteed.

Antonio Vasco Moulinho, provincial director of the Natural Disaster Prevention and Assistance Department, said recently that brigades have now been formed to work in the administrative centers and communal villages in order to integrate persons displaced by the war.

He went on to say that the displaced persons, before receiving lots to build homes on, are being housed temporarily with the townspeople. They are already being given machetes, hoes and a growing plot.

According to this information, the Chiure District now has about 19,000 persons displaced by the war.

More Families Freed

From January to August of last year, Defense and Security Forces stationed in the Monapo District in Nampula freed 840 families living in captivity among the armed bandits in several areas of the district.

Antonio Jorge, security chief for Monapo, said that these families are now rebuilding their homes and getting their fields ready for the 1987/88 growing season.

These families are also receiving assistance from the Carapira Mission in the form of food and clothing.

08844/7310

6,000 Displaced Persons Return to Gondola District

34420104a Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
17 Feb 88 p 3

[Text] With the arrival on the 10th and 11th of this month of 361 more rural people fleeing captivity by the armed bandits, the number of returnees to the Gondola district of Manica Province rose to 5,913. This information was provided to the local "RM" [Radio Mozambique] station by a source at the Department of the District Defense Committee of the Party of Manica.

The same source also said that food, clothing and shelter had been provided for the returnees, and that the local Department of Natural Calamities would deal with the lack of corn meal needed to meet the people's needs, and of clothing for the men, who are seminude.

Six of the 22 individuals in Manica who were recently granted amnesty have already rejoined their families there.

The other 16 still await transportation to take them to Beira or to Barue, where they will rejoin their families.

Information provided several days ago to the "RM" local station by the provincial Red Cross in Manica said that those amnestied individuals who live in Beira or have relatives there would be going to Beira shortly.

For the moment, the 16 amnestied individuals are staying at a center especially created for them in Chimoiio, under the supervision of the Mozambican Red Cross.

Armando Mateus, 12, who recently surrendered to our forces, told "RM" that he had been trained and forced to participate in destruction raids on the economic and social infrastructure, and in the assassination of defenseless citizens in various districts of Manica province.

He said also that he had participated in two assaults on economic targets and in the assassinations of defenseless citizens in the region.

Later, he was given the task of reconnoitering the city of Chimoiio for later attacks. It was while he was carrying out this new mission that the minor, Armando Mateus, surrendered voluntarily to our authorities, and was immediately set free.

Armando Mateus, whose parents are still in captivity, told us that he intends to study so as to be able to work and help in the country's development.

12857

BCG Team Reports Chaos at Beira Port Could Disrupt Zimbabwean Trade
34000515b Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 4 Mar 88 pp 2-3

[Text] A chaotic situation at Beira—Zimbabwe's shortest outlet to the sea—is threatening to bring this country's exports and imports through the port to a virtual halt.

Poor management of cargo in the port area, serious congestion and delays in the movement of import and export cargo, labour problems that have affected productivity, and the shortage of shunting and cargo transport capacity, are some of the problems.

High-level discussions were held in Maputo this week by officials from the Beira Corridor Group (BCG) and Mozambican Prime Minister Mario Machungo and five cabinet ministers.

The BCG team is believed to have briefed Zimbabwe's Vice-President Muzenda on the problems at Beira, and the GAZETTE understands that the issue was discussed at the cabinet meeting on Tuesday.

Representatives of other main users of the port, such as the Minerals Marketing Corporation of Zimbabwe (MMCZ), also flew to Mozambique this week to discuss the problems.

It is believed there are over 800 containers that have yet to be cleared at the port, and this has forced Zimbabwe to cut its exports to avoid further congestion. Some companies were said to be diverting their export to the expensive, but efficient port at Durban.

BCG managing director Mr Eddie Cross this week confirmed all was not well at the port of Beira.

He told the GAZETTE: "A serious situation has developed at the port. This has been drawn to the attention of the relevant authorities, in both Zimbabwe and Mozambique, and it is hoped that urgent action will be taken to eliminate the bottlenecks currently affecting traffic."

At least three shipping companies are said to be considering pulling out of Beira because of the poor operating conditions.

"The position at Beira is very complicated and it seems we are going backwards," Mr Cross said.

During the past three months, there has been a sharp decrease of the volume of exports and imports handled at the port.

Other difficulties experienced include deteriorating conditions in the entrance channel, impeding the movement of shipping, poor operating surfaces in the port area, inadequate cargo handling equipment and severe flooding, said a shipping source.

Among the measures under consideration are emergency dredging, the acceleration of the progress of some contracts for the rehabilitation of the port handling infrastructure, and an increase in the number of port management personnel.

The port's capacity will be affected, as berths 2 to 5 are due for resurfacing in a contract worth US\$45m. The port's capacity problem is compounded by lack of progress on other berths being refurbished.

Berths 8 (coal terminal) and 11 (petroleum) have been resurfaced, and berths 9 and 10 are being rehabilitated.

There was an urgent need to complete the construction of the temporary container terminal, said the source, and a West German firm contracted to install cranes had only supplied six in the last 14 months. "It is very slow and without cranes, we can't operate," a representative said.

The latest BCG bulletin stated that the port needed a much higher standard of maintenance for equipment and increased shunting capacity. The slow response of the donor community to meeting some of these urgent needs had to be addressed, it said.

It suggested the following targets to be set by agencies involved in the day-to-day management of the Beira corridor: 10 days on average delays in port for traffic of all types, three days transit Beira-Mutare and vice versa, 1,600 tonnes per day discharge and loading rates for bulk and loose cargo, 2,500 tonnes per day for other cargo, and 15,000 tonnes per day for petroleum products.

Meanwhile, the general manager of the Minerals Marketing Corporation of Zimbabwe (MMCZ), one of the main users of Beira, Mr Mark Rule, said that they were aware of the problems but continued to use the port.

/9274

First Test at Maputo Port New Container Facilities Successful

34000515a Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 4 Mar 88 p 6

[Text] In a first test of the new container facilities at Maputo Port by a cellular ship, a Mediterranean vessel was successfully handled at Mozambique's largest port last week.

The Mediterranean-class 'Africa', a Lloyd Tristino vessel serving southern Africa and Europe, called at Maputo and handled 98 moves in just under three hours in the trial shipment.

"We are delighted with the Maputo performance, and look forward with confidence to the extension of our established container/ro-ro service in Maputo," said Mr Peter James, a director of Safmarine, and Mr Paulo Rovatti of Lloyd Tristino in Maputo last week.

New Gantries

Developments at the Maputo container terminal include the installation of two new Ansaldo gantries, and management assistance from Portia Management, a Port of Liverpool consultancy team. Also expected to arrive shortly at the terminal are a further eight tug-masters and 11 trailers from Italy, and a 40-foot handling forklift to be operated by Manica Freight.

Other improvements include the progressive dredging programme and a rehabilitation of navigation aids—both programmes due for completion by mid-1988. The "Africa" call is the first of the new SAEC three-weekly schedule to Maputo which will include two other vessels in the next six months.

/9274

Corn, Rice Harvest Figures Encouraging

34420103b Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
19 Feb 88 p 3

[Text] Last year's total harvest figures for the areas around the city of Xai-Xai in Gaza Province as a result of distributing land that was not being cultivated by owners, cleaning out and maintenance of 3.5 km of ditches in Inhamissa and Sotoene, and assistance provided by USAID, an American international development agency, were 600 metric tons of corn and 200 metric tons of rice.

Milagre Mazuze, chairman of the Xai-Xai Municipal Executive Council, who reported this information to the newspaper, emphasized that the figures only cover the amount of corn actually recorded by authorities.

In support of these figures, we did in fact note that market stalls were overflowing with corn.

USAID assistance was channeled to private farmers in the form of tractors and trailers, which greatly helped the family farm sector plow the land in time.

However, Mazuze added that, in spite of the positive harvest figures for the family sector, the same could not be said about getting the harvest to market. This was due to the lack of basic facilities.

Last year, an agreement was signed with Italian workers residing in Mozambique to build farm homes in the cultivated areas around Xai-Xai, which brought tractors and other production equipment in its wake.

Since then, in a cooperative school and community program, UNICEF, the UN children's agency, undertook a construction project in Inhamissa that built four classrooms and a maternity clinic.

For their part, the residents of the capital city of Gaza Province built 14 classrooms in various parts of the city, in addition to 400 desks, which made it possible for the students to study comfortably last school year.

Mazuze congratulated the efforts of health officials in the area of preventive medicine, which attained a 95-percent vaccination rate in a door-to-door campaign in 1987.

08844/7310

Country's Cotton Industry in Ruins

34000515c London AFRICA ANALYSIS in English
4 Mar 88 p 9

[Text] Maputo—The wars with the MNR has almost wiped out Mozambique's cotton industry. Production of raw cotton had reached more than 100,000 tons in 1981, but is now estimated at less than a fifth of that. Three factories for processing lint are out of operation; transport does not exist to collect the bales which are available. Accumulated stocks without proper protection are often destroyed by insects—and most that survives has been earmarked for shipment to the USSR as part of a debt repayment agreement.

This policy has added to the unpopularity of the Soviet Union, which is also accused by Mozambicans of acquiring large consignments of cashew nuts and prawns, the country's two main exports, at give-away prices.

Earlier this year the Soviet Union made great public relations capital out of the fact that it had waived all interest payments on the substantial debt owed by Mozambique. But debt repayments are apparently being made increasingly on a barter basis. Critics say that the value fixed on commodities for debt repayment is greatly tipped in the USSR's favour.

/9274

Regular Rainfall Arrives in Cabo Delgado

34420104c Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
13 Feb 88 p 1

[Text] It has been raining with regularity since 15 January in the interior of the province of Cabo Delgado. The rains may signify the renewal of hope for some crops of the first cycle, mainly corn, according to what NOTICIAS was told by a source at the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture.

Starting on the first of January, the first rains fell on the Montepuez, Balama, Namuno, Chiure and Anacuabe districts. But those rains were localized and irregular, and insufficient for the crops.

On 15 January, the rains began to cover larger parts of the territory and became steady, continuing up to this week. The forecast is for continued heavy and regular rains in the provincial interior.

According to the same source, the state companies have already begun the reseedling program in the areas where rain had been scarce, with almost all of the areas slated for corn, rice and cotton.

The Agriculture Directorate believes that, in general, it will be possible to recuperate the crops.

"It is clear that the yield per hectare will be low, since the growth of the plants, being out of cycle, will be abnormal," added our source.

In the North Zone, the rains are as yet irregular, while on the coast the situation is relatively critical.

Information from the Agricultural Directorate indicates that, on the coast, the rains are irregular and local, and some regions have had none.

The Directorate teams that returned recently from all of the districts, where they went to evaluate the situation, say that the private sector and family sector have also begun planting.

These two sectors are more apprehensive, but hope that the first rains will have a positive impact on plant germination. The drama in the two sectors may not reach the alarming proportions that were feared, with the late arrival of the rains. But those sectors will also have a low yield.

The late arrival of the rains will cause serious economic problems for the state companies. It will necessitate double work at plowing and reseedling, and, even so, the yield will be low.

12857

Limpopo Floods Cause Crop Losses, Thousands Evacuated

34420116a Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
2 Mar 88 p 1

[Text] Upon his return from Gaza yesterday, the state secretary of agricultural hydraulics, Rui Gonzalez, told NOTICIAS that the floodcrest occurring in Combomune would reach Chokwe today, disclosing that the number of evacuees in the Chokwe district amounts to 13,000 persons, for whom 2,500 tents are needed. He added that 1,200 hectares of land are considered lost, and 900 head of cattle have been removed from the riverbank areas to high ground. Rui Gonzalez also remarked that in Guija district 2,000 persons have been evacuated and 1,000 hectares of crops are considered lost.

He commented that a list of the requirements for aiding the population of the stricken districts is being prepared in cooperation with the provincial agencies. Meanwhile, in Beira, Sofala, the Pungoe and Buzi Rivers are threatened by flooding as a result of the intense rainfall since last night, brought on by the passage of tropical storm "Filao."

According to our correspondent in Chokwe, a second flood crest of the Limpopo River caused by intense rain in that river's intermediate basins is expected to arrive, by 1200 hours today, in the Chokwe region and, by the end of the afternoon on the same day, the provincial capital of Gaza, Xai-Xai.

In fact, by early afternoon yesterday, 1 March, in Combomune, the crest indicated a volume of flow amounting to 7 meters and 68 centimeters, with a tendency to rise. In Massingir, the dam has in its tidal lagoon a volume of water estimated at 898.7 million cubic meters; and, if it continues to receive more water, this would necessitate opening the gates to ease the pressure. Should this occur in Chokwe, where the discharge has already begun, with 4 meters and 39 centimeters by 0900 hours yesterday, (1/3/88), it would cause a maximum peak of 7 meters and 80 centimeters, representing an increase of 40 centimeters over the first crest 2 weeks ago.

The population residing in the riverbank areas, two-thirds of which had already begun returning gradually to its places of origin, has been forced during the past 48 hours to return to accommodation sites which are still in operation in both the district of Chokwe and that of Guija.

According to the director of the irrigation system (SI-REMO), Eduardo Mondlane, in Chokwe, "despite the 40-centimeter increase in the volume of flow, this second flood crest will not create problems more serious than those which occurred before, because the river has the capacity to withstand the storm."

He noted: "The only problem that will concern us is related to the Chiduachine area, where the water in the first crest overflowed the riverbed."

According to the agriculture director, who is responsible for the supplies to those stricken by the floods, serving on the Emergency Commission created in Chokwe at the time of the first flood crest, which is still in operation, many products are needed to meet the requirements. At the outset, this group will not exceed the 8,500 persons counted at the first crest, and it is estimated that the following will be necessary:

Corn: 540 tons for 30 days; rice: 540 tons for 30 days; beans: 7 tons for 30 days; sugar: 90 tons for 30 days; edible oil: 13,500 liters for 30 days; soap: 50 boxes for the same period of time; powdered milk: 7 tons.

With regard to health issues, during the period between the first flood crest and this second one, no abnormal or alarming situations have occurred.

However, cases of malnutrition were discovered among children, as well as diarrhea and an outbreak of malaria which, according to the health director in Chokwe, "has not become a cause for alarm, because the number is commensurate with the cases ordinarily admitted to the district's health centers under normal conditions."

The only problem that has alarmed the district's agencies involving the accommodation of those stricken by floods is associated with the short supply of lodging facilities. Therefore, there is an urgent need to provide the districts of Guija and Chokwe with field tents for nearly 3,500 persons who are currently sleeping outdoors.

In order to determine requirements and to prompt local agencies to redouble their efforts in emergency work started on 20 February of this year, the state secretary of agricultural hydraulics, Rui Gonzalez, was in Chokwe yesterday. He flew over the areas of Combomune and Mabalane to view the progress of the situation "on the spot." During the early afternoon he flew to Xai-Xai, where he went to analyze the situation with the governor of Gaza Province, Joao Francisco Pateguana.

At the meeting which he held with the members of the Chokwe Emergency Commission, Rui Gonzalez cited the need to intensify efforts aimed at maintaining the morale of the riverbank population, in a constant state of alert. He claimed that this new situation "has occurred when many had the notion that the storm was now over. Hence it is necessary to sustain this work pace, because no one can guarantee that, after this, there will not be a third flood crest the same as or even worse than these last two."

In Beira

The latest reports on rainfall provided to NOTICIAS by the chief of the Hydrometry Section of the Provincial Directorate of Construction and Water in Sofala indicated a gradual receding of the water.

In fact, on 24 February, the Pungue's waters reached the 6.26 meter mark, declining to 6.09 meters 2 days later. Meanwhile, the Buzi River showed the greatest increase in rainfall measurement, with 6.36 meters on 27 February; but, 24 hours later, the water gradually receded to 5.93 meters.

According to that source, the current situation is not considered alarming, since the water has not reached threatening proportions, although the Pungue has partially destroyed some cornfields of peasants who, traditionally, take advantage of the fertility of the riverbank areas. On the Buzi River there is no damage to complain of, owing to the fact that its relatively high banks prevent the water from inundating the farms.

Also according to the same source, the possibility of floods or inundations occurring and resulting in tragedy can be precluded, at least on these two rivers, unless, as was stressed to the reporter from our Beira agency, there is intense new rainfall which would obviously cause the water levels to rise.

The latest reports received at midnight yesterday indicated that the situation could change as a result of the heavy rains falling since early in the evening, when tropical storm "Filao" neared the coast and Beira, specifically.

Babangida Supports Cuba's Role in Angola To Contain S.A.

34000534 Lagos *SUNDAY TIMES* in English
6 Mar 88 p 3

[Article by Odafe Othihiwa: "IBB Backs Cuba's Role in Angola"]

[Excerpt] President Ibrahim Babangida has assured the Cuban leader, President Fidel Castro, of Nigeria's "total political support" for Cuba's role in the containment of South African aggression against Angola.

General Babangida gave the assurance in Lagos at the weekend while receiving the special envoys from the Cuban leader who came to brief him on the latest South African offensive in Angola.

The envoys led by a cabinet minister, Mr Mannuel Villa Sona, explained in detail to the president the objectives of the South African offensive and steps, being jointly taken by the Angolan Army and Cubans to repulse them.

They informed President Babangida that adequate steps had been taken to reinforce the Angolan positions and that the initial South African attack had been contained with severe losses for the racists.

A personal assurance from President Castro that the racists objectives of seizing Angolan's most important economic region would fail, was also conveyed to General Babangida by the Cuban delegation.

President Babangida thanked the delegation for the briefing which he described as "first hand information" that would help broaden the Nigerian government's understanding of the situation in Southern Angola.

/12232

Babangida Rejects Referendum To Ratify Draft Constitution

34000528b Lagos *DAILY TIMES* in English
2 Mar 88 pp 1, 12

[Article by Idahosa Asowata]

[Text] Nigeria's draft constitution does not require a referendum to rectify it, President Ibrahim Babangida said in Abuja yesterday.

The President made the statement when the members of the Constitution Review Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Buba Ardo submitted the draft constitution to him.

"A referendum which required people to say 'yes or no' is quite inadequate for rectifying a draft constitution in a plural society like Nigeria even though it was recommended in the reports of both the majority and minority versions of the Political Bureau.

"We therefore opted for an enlarged and representative constituent assembly made up of men and women who will be elected from the entire country on the basis of the 1979 Federal Constituency serving as the unit of representation.

"Such a measure will produce the necessary agreement either consensually or unanimously for the good of the country.

"Other interests like labour, youth, universities, women and traditional rulers who may not win sufficient seats in the election to the Constituent Assembly will be nominated by government to bring the much-needed wider dimensions such that the number will not dilute its democratic nature and basis.

"Constituencies would be encouraged to send representatives to the assembly on the basis of the political implication implicit in the draft constitution and partly on their ability to get along with others."

General Babangida pointed out that a referendum is too formal and static and could obviate the political character of a constitution by over-simplifying complex political process.

A referendum is by its nature very divisive and may compound and complicate the already complex plural character of our society. A referendum only responds to a question requiring "yes" or "no" answer and does not lead to acceptable consensus.

There is no truth in the assertion now widely being canvassed that there is likely going to be a conflict of legitimacy if the constitution comes into effect in 1989 as planned in the transition programme.

The President said the period was meant for learning in which experimentation with the constitution must be supervised by the military through the transition provisions that will progressively give way to reduction of military participation ratio in the political process.

"We do not therefore feel that there is the need to have two sets of fundamental laws in Nigeria as the confusion it will generate will negate the learning process envisaged and for the avoidance of doubt the constitution we are making now will be promulgated into fundamental law in 1989."

The President said he was impressed by the voluminous nature of the draft and the matters covered which included the accompanying resume compendium of the arguments leading to and the thoughts behind the various sections, before accepting it.

He said that our society was gradually becoming more of laws and less of men and called for reduction in areas of interreaction to writing so that nothing is assumed as we cannot deceive ourselves because we are low in political consensus.

President Babangida said that necessary provisions would be made in the decree setting up the Constituent Assembly to include some of the present men and women who served in the Constitution Review Committee for another term in the Constituent Assembly.

General Babangida paid glowing tribute to a member of the Constitution Review Committee, Chief Alfred Asebiomo from Ondo State who died last October 10, shortly after being sworn-in.

He appealed to Nigerians not to sponsor people who are fanatics or whose traits are extremes or who are bench warmers to the Constituent Assembly to be set up soon to deliberate on the report of the Constitution Review Committee (CRC).

/06091

Timely Government Intervention Averts Labor Squabbles

34000509c Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English
7 Mar 88 p 1

[Commentary: "Timely Intervention"]

[Text] The fallout of the NLC Benin Conference is an ill-wind that blows nobody any good.

We appreciated before hand, the dangers of carrying the disagreement to the extreme, and pleaded with "the embattled trade unionists to lay down their arms and take time off to appraise the role set out for them by their calling," in our front page editorial of February 22.

Unfortunately, the protection and promotion of workers' interest, the basic role of trade unions was thrown over-board at the crisis-ridden Benin conference.

That the conference ended the way it did, did not come to us as a surprise, because, the differences between the warring camps were widening as the conference date drew nearer.

We were apprehensive of the fact that, should the labour leaders go to Benin with so much animosity, not much would be achieved.

That two conferences were conducted in Benin, by each of the warring camps, was a shame and a great disappointment to the working people of this country.

While we appreciate the fact that the issue of accreditation of delegates to the Benin conference was fundamental to the success of the parley, we beg to disagree that it

should take precedence over workers' interest. This is not an occasion to find out who was right or wrong, but that the essence of the conference was driven to the background and was never mentioned. It was glaring that, the promotion of self-interest was the undoing of the Benin conference.

With the spate of allegations and counter-allegations of outside subterranean moves to change the course of the elections, we are saying that the labour leaders should not have allowed it in the first place because it undermined the independence and respect of our labour movement.

Now that the inability of the labour leaders to resolve their differences all by themselves has prompted the Federal Government to intervene, we appeal to the warring camps to come forward and give maximum co-operation.

The co-operation of the labour leaders with the administrator in carrying out his assignment, is another open chance for labour leaders to making the best of the unpleasant situation.

Not to do so, is to expose the workers of this country to the uncertainties of our time. There is wage negotiations to be embarked upon, stemming unemployment rise, cost of living, mass transportation programme and the unsettled oil subsidy issue.

What a bad time for labour leaders to engage in squabbles, at a period workers need them most. If by omission or commission, the present crisis in the NLC, is allowed to continue for a day longer than necessary, it would amount to marooning the workers of this country on the high sea.

The collective will of the entire workers of this country, backed up by force of law, put together over 1,000 unviable unions into 42 manageable units and set at the apex, one central labour organisation, the NLC. We make bold to say, "let no man put asunder what has taken years to put together."

/06091

Strategies To Implement Successful Privatization Described

34000507b Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English
29 Feb 88 p 11

[Article by Malam Suleiman D. Umar]

[Text] Now that the Federal Government has taken the decision to fully or partially privatise/commercialise over 100 companies and parastatals, the relevant issue is now do we as a country carry out the exercise successfully and derive the most benefits?

In other words, what will be the major problems that we will be confronted with in implementing the decision and how can we derive optimum benefits from the privatisation exercises?

Before delving into the issue of implementation strategies, let me briefly discuss what I consider to be some policy implications to privatisation. In my opinion, we cannot divorce the policy objectives of privatisation from implantation strategies.

Generally speaking, proponents of privatisation including my humble self are of the view that, privatisation will among other things bring: Effective management to Government-owned and/or controlled enterprises. Realisation of profit potential of government's enterprises with abysmal performance to-date. Rationalization of the nation's scarce resources. Enterprise promotion and industrialization.

With the foregoing therefore, we can now review the policy framework or implementation strategies to achieve those objectives.

Problems of Implementation

In devising implementation strategies, major problem areas could be grouped into three as follows: Absorptive capacity of the Capital market; Equitable distribution of the nation's wealth from geo-political consideration; Optimum utilization of the proceeds from privatization.

Let me attempt to address these three major problem areas and proffer strategies that we can adopt as a country to tackle the potential problems.

Absorptive Capacity of the Capital Market

Judging from the number and size of companies that are up for full or partial privatisation, it is clear that the exercise will prove to be the biggest mass transfer of share ownership in the history of the Nigerian Capital Market. The exercise will dwarf the indigenisation exercises occasioned by the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Acts of 1972 and 1977.

While there are no reliable statistics on the size of the market, its magnitude can reasonably be estimated by how companies complied with the indigenization measures in 1977-78 and the activities of the market to-date.

Under the 1977 Decree, about 1,200 companies were expected to sell some of their shares to Nigerians. By the end of 1987, 1,120 companies had complied with the Decree. Of this number, 1,042 companies chose to sell their shares outside the Nigerian Stock Exchange through private placement. At the end of January 1988, the total capitalization of the Equities market at the Exchange was approximately N4.11 billion involving equity securities of some 96 companies.

In order to appreciate the problem of the capacity of the market we will need to differentiate between Operational capacity problems and Financial absorptive capacity.

Operational Problems

While I readily agree with the problem of the size and the number of companies to be privatised, I do not share the opinion that the exercise is operationally impossible. From hindsight, we may recall that, Nigeria had no appreciable prior practical knowledge of securities valuation before the Indigenization Decree.

In spite of this, the predecessors of today's Securities and Exchange Commission succeeded in valuing companies together with untrained Stockbrokers and Issuing Houses, albeit with mixed results.

It is fair to say that, today, the Nigerian Capital Market has come of age with a reasonable level of competent operators. Furthermore, it is my view that, with increasing deregulation of the Nigerian Financial Market, the full energies of our young men and women could be changed to meet the challenges to be brought about by the exercise. However, I do recognise, the need to beef up staffing in the regulatory area, particularly the Securities and Exchange Commission on a temporary basis.

Financial Absorptive Capacities

Again, looking back to the indigenization period as discussed earlier, more companies complied with the exercise outside the market by a disproportionate amount. While there are no figures to justify the size of capital outlay during this period, it is safe to estimate that a substantial amount of money operate outside the regulated sector of the Capital Market. This lends additional credence to the resilience of the informal sector of the Nigerian economy. In addition, it has been observed that, more than N100 million has been raised in the capital market within the last 3 months through debt instruments.

Phased Implementation

While the total value of the privatization exercise, estimated at some N20 billion is massive by any standards. I do not share the view that it is an impossible task. For an orderly implementation, however, I would recommend that the exercise be phased over a period of 2-3 years.

If the programme is to be phased, the question then will arise as to which companies are to be offered at the various phases of the exercise. Some have suggested that the beautiful and not so beautiful should be tagged and wedded together otherwise the latter will be left unbetrothed! Yet others are of the opinion that only unprofitable entities should be up for sale.

The various companies are at various stages of readiness for privatisation. Some of the companies like the banks and insurance companies may be privatised within a few months. This is not only because they have an attractive track record of relatively high profitability, but by virtue of the fact that their accounting records are in order and up-to-date, and all required information can be readily assembled.

Indeed some of such companies like Union Bank, First Bank, United Bank for Africa, and African Petroleum are already quoted on the Nigerian Stock Exchange. Others however such as the Steel Rolling Mills, Nigeria Airways and the Paper Mills may take years before they can be prepared for the market.

In addition, it may also not be practicable to make purchases of the shares of profitable firms contingent on the purchase of the shares of unprofitable ones. More so when vendors on the average will be confronted with marketing problems. Too many shares will indeed be chasing too few buyers and if this tagging idea is carried too far, the whole exercise may fail or be severely constrained.

In my view, rather than force unattractive brides on unwilling suitors, a more positive attitude should be adopted. Such companies can be restructured and their securities packaged to make them as attractive to investors as possible.

Part of the shareholding can be sold to technical managers who have the capacity to turn around the companies. Such an approach however can only succeed if the affected companies are economically viable with reasonable earning prospects.

If companies billed for sale are fundamentally unviable, then we should not reasonably expect investors to buy them on a going concern basis. Perhaps the best we can hope for such companies is to break up the assets and auction them to the highest bidders.

A natural starting point therefore, since implementation will have to be phased, is to begin with some of the ones which can be consummated immediately. In the meantime, efforts to ready the sick ones for the market can be pursued with all seriousness.

Such an approach will have the advantage of generating a high level of investor enthusiasm which may provide the initial momentum required for the success of the exercise.

A phased implementation approach also recommends itself on account of limited executive. Even though the nation can boast of a corps of competent bankers, accountants, lawyers, valuers and other professionals required for the exercise, only a limited quantity of securities can be processed in any one year if a thorough job is required.

Increasing Investible Funds

In addition to phasing the implementation, measures can be taken to raise the level of investible resources that will be available for the purchase of shares. Such measures include the following:

Unit Trusts

Unit Trusts can be employed as a vehicle for aggregating pockets of investible funds across the country. The funds so raised can be used for purchase of shares of privatised companies and for channelling into other productive activities.

Continental Merchant Bank has been pioneering the crusade for the establishment of Unit Trusts in Nigeria. With the nation on the threshold of privatisation and commercialisation, Unit Trusts are now more relevant than they have ever been in the past. I wish therefore to use this medium to call on the Federal Government to expedite the promulgation of the Unit Trust Decree, which among other things could be used to ensure widespread ownership of equity shares at the grassroots level.

Debt Conversion Scheme

The Federal Government has served notice of its intention to permit a controlled conversion of the nation's foreign debt into domestic securities. If some \$300 million is allowed for conversion on a quarterly basis, this will translate to about N1.2 billion annually.

Obviously this source can provide substantial portion of the funding requirements for the privatisation/commercialisation, without major inflationary implications.

One is not unmindful of the possible dangers involved in allowing foreigners to freely take control of strategic industries. My submission however is that there are several companies on the privatisation list that can be sold to foreigners to the extent allowed by existing legislation.

Furthermore, I believe reasonably adequate controls and monitoring mechanisms can be instituted which will be fair to the foreign investors, without undermining the aspiration for economic emancipation of the nation.

Foreign noteholders who wish to take advantage of the Debt Conversion Scheme but do not wish to participate in the management of the companies they invest in, can efficiently channel their funds into Unit Trusts, Investment Trusts, or Venture Capital Companies in Nigeria.

Another advantage of channelling debt conversion proceeds to privatised companies is that this may be less inflationary than if the funds were invested in setting up

new industries or expanding existing private sector businesses. The Government which will be recipient of such funds can for monetary policy purposes elect not to spend the proceeds.

The participation of well-meaning foreigners in the privatisation programme can be facilitated by making suitable amendments to the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree 1977 subject of course to the overall national interest.

In this connection, I support the view that publicly quoted companies with 60 percent Nigerian ownership should be treated as Nigerian companies, for purposes of investment in other companies. Control/monitoring of the activities of foreigners can be done adequately by Government without imposing majority Nigerian ownership. Indeed, in the aftermath of privatisation the Government should have more time and resources to carry out its regulatory duties more effectively.

Equity Investment by Banks

In the 1988 budget statement, Government announced its decision to allow banks to take up minority shareholding (up to 10 percent) in small and medium scale enterprises. The decision may open opportunities for bankers to participate in the purchase of shares of privatisation candidates. As the biggest repositories of investible resources in the economy, banks can purchase a significant proportion of the shares for their own account.

In recognition of this, the detailed guidelines on the new dispensation, which are still being expected from Government, should incorporate provisions to facilitate the participation of banks in the privatisation exercise. In the future, the banks can sell the shares they purchase thereby providing a warehousing role. This will augment the absorptive capacity of the market.

Loans for Share Purchase

The absorptive capacity of the capital market can be further augmented by the granting of loans to investors for the purchase of shares in privatised companies. To protect the banking system however and ensure that only serious investors are assisted, margin requirements should be imposed—in cases where the securities themselves constitute the only collateral for the loan. I wish to suggest that a minimum margin requirement of 50 percent should be prescribed.

In granting loans to individuals to purchase shares, preference should be given to workers who wish to purchase shares in their own companies. Government can require or encourage privatised firms to set up staff investment trusts to which will be allocated a minimum of 10 percent of total shareholding.

The trust can borrow from the company itself (where feasible) or from the banking system to finance the acquisition of the shares for sale to all Nigerian staff. If this is done well, workers will be part owners of the businesses they work on and this should enhance workers' dedication and commitment to their respective organisations, for the overall benefit of the economic system.

Political Issues

Apart from the above technical problems that have to do with absorptive capacity, the privatisation programme will have to contend with political sensitivities: Who gets what? Fears have been expressed by various interest groups in respect of the following: Sectional economic domination market cornering by the rich undervaluation of shares and exploitation of consumers by privatised companies.

Sectional Economic Domination

As this topic is to be covered by another speaker, I do not wish to dwell much on it. Nevertheless, I wish to make the point that measures can be taken to minimise the problem through: National publicity campaigns to enlighten the citizens and encourage participation; Granting of share purchase loans; Unit Trust Scheme; tailored to meet the specific needs and circumstances of each geographical area.

Market Cornering by the Rich

Fears that share purchases will be dominated by the rich can be reduced through imposition of ceilings on how much a particular individual can buy in any one company. As the indigenisation exercise has taught us however, the social need for widespread ownership should be balanced against the risks of diffused ownership particularly where foreigners hold block interest.

It should further be realised that many large companies will not invest at all in other companies unless they can acquire controlling interest. Since such large corporate investors form a major segment of the market and in addition are in a position to provide technical management assistance where required, we will be ill-advised to disregard their preferences.

In this respect, I wish to suggest that where ceilings are imposed, special provisions should be made to allow the acquisition of block interests by institutional investors such as Pension Funds, Unit Trusts and State Investment Companies.

Government Freezes NLC Accounts in All Banks
34000529a *Lagos DAILY TIMES in English*
3 Mar 88 p 1

[Text] The accounts of the Nigerian Labour Congress (NLC) in all banks and financial houses have been frozen.

The newly appointed sole administrator of the NLC, Mr Michael Ogunkoya gave the instruction in Lagos yesterday immediately [after] he assumed duties at the Congress headquarters.

All banks and financial institutions where the NLC had accounts have also been directed not to tamper with them.

The "freeze" affected only the accounts of the NLC as the centre through which all the 42 industrial unions are coordinated.

The directive does not affect the accounts of individual unions, which have not been disbanded by the government.

He also said that Alhaji Chiroma will today hand over the assets and liabilities of the Congress to him.

Further questions about the dissolution of the congress should be directed to the minister.

Mr Ogunkoya said he had met with the leaders of the two NLC factions—led by Ali Chiroma and Takai Shammang and maintained they assured him of their cooperation as well as that of the 42 industrial unions.

On the number of hands he would employ for his tasks, the administrator said he would first of all know the scope of the job before talking of the strength of staff.

"We have a job to do and to start something, we should know the nature of the problems in order to find solutions to them."

Asked whether he was going to use the NLC constitution to iron out the problems, Mr Ogunkoya said that the government was not trying to impose anything on the NLC, but to help the congress according to the dictates of its constitution.

On the fate of the NLC state councils, he replied: "I don't know, the Minister of Labour can answer it better if you put the question before him."

"The issue of the state councils of the NLC is a speculative one."

Mr Ogunkoya who drove into the NLC headquarters at 1.50 p.m. with a police escort was accompanied by police commissioner, Mr E. E. Gbiwen.

Journalists and cameramen who had waited all day for the administrator were, however, barred from entering the secretariat which had been under lock and key for the past six days.

/9274

Ogunkoya Assumes Duty as Sole Administrator of NLC
34000529c *Lagos DAILY TIMES in English*
4 Mar 88 p 1

[Article by Odafe Othihiwa, Obuke Oyibotha, and Nwakanma Njoku]

[Text] "I am here on a fact-finding assignment. I am entering with an open mind. There will be no witch-hunting."

These were the reassuring statements made by the sole administrator, Mr M. O. Ogunkoya, as he assumed duty at the headquarters of the Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC) yesterday.

Mr Ogunkoya was addressing newsmen after a hand-over session with the former President of the NLC, Alhaji Ali Chiroma.

"I have been assured of full co-operation by both parties in the dispute. Some officers of the NLC have handed over. We still expect others to do the same."

Asked what method he would adopt to secure the co-operation of the NLC officials, Mr Ogunkoya said he believed that all the former officials of the NLC were gentlemen and that they would co-operate willingly without being forced to do so.

Answering another question whether he would ask for extension of time, Mr Ogunkoya said as a manager, his priority would be to work within the six months time limit.

Six months is enough period to handle the assignment, but if the need arises, I will ask for more time.

The administrator also pledged to handle his assignment with seriousness, adding that he would not tolerate diversions.

Asked to mention his priority, Mr Ogunkoya said it was too early to set out priorities.

The Press was praised for the prominence given his appointment and activities so far.

Throughout yesterday, Alhaji Chiroma and the sole administrator were busily engaged at the NLC headquarters.

With Alhaji Chiroma was former NLC Head of Organisation, Mr A. M. O. Anigbo.

Alhaji Chiroma drove into the premises at 8.54 a.m., and declined Press interview.

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Three NLC Unions Challenge Government Intervention in Court
340005296 *Lagos DAILY TIMES in English*
4 Mar 88 pp 1, 12

[Text] Three trade unions yesterday at a Lagos High Court filed an action challenging the dissolution of the Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC) by the Federal Government.

The three unions are Iron and Steel Workers of Nigeria, (ISWUN), Precision, Electrical and Related Equipment Workers (PEREWU) and the National Association of Nigeria Nurses and Midwives (NANNM).

In the suit filed on their behalf by a Lagos lawyer, Mr Alao Aka-Bashorun, the plaintiffs are seeking an injunction restraining President Ibrahim Babangida, the Labour Ministers, Justice Minister and the newly appointed administrator of the congress, Mr M. O. Ogunkoya and their agents from interfering with the internal affairs of the congress.

The plaintiffs are also seeking an injunction restraining the defendants and their agents from preventing the duly elected and appointed officers of the NLC from carrying out their duties in accordance with the registered constitution of the congress.

Other reliefs being sought by the plaintiffs are:

- A declaration that the delegates conference of the Nigeria Labour Congress held at Benin in Bendel State between Wednesday and Friday the February 24 and 26 1988 is in accordance with the constitution of the NLC.
- A declaration that all the decisions taken at the said delegates conference are binding on all the affiliates of the NLC.
- A declaration that the order made by the President and conveyed to the Nigerian public through the broadcast made by the Labour Minister on Monday February 29, 1988 purporting to dissolve the national executive of the NLC elected at the said delegates conference is unconstitutional, illegal, null and void and of no effect whatsoever.
- A declaration that the decision of the first defendant to dissolve the state councils of the NLC is mala fide, illegal, null and void and of no effect whatsoever.

- A declaration that the appointment of the fourth defendant as the sole administrator of the NLC is unconstitutional, illegal, null and void and of no effect whatsoever.
- A declaration that the summary dismissal, forced termination and/or compulsory retirement of the appointed officers of the NLC by the defendants is ultra vires, illegal, null and void and of no effect whatsoever.

No date has been fixed for the hearing of the suit.

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Nation Said To Contribute 30 Percent of ECOWAS' Budget
34000507a *Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English*
29 Feb 88 pp 1, 7, 21

[Article by Mulero Scidi]

[Text] Nigeria must contribute not less than N9,325,137.690 to the 1988 Executive Secretariat budget of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to allow it [to] meet its financial commitment this year, a BUSINESS TIMES investigation has revealed.

The amount which represents 30 percent of the 1988 budget of the secretariat standing at N31,083,792.30 will be the highest contribution because Nigeria has the highest Gross Domestic Product (GNP) (up to 72 percent of the total for ECOWAS) and more than 50 percent of the total population of the sub-region, and these are the two factors used in the allocation formula to determine each member's quota.

In addition, to this amount which is required in cash, the country will make other contributions such as providing free housing to secretariat senior staff.

Out of the 1987 budget of N27,523,440.00, at least 40 percent was spent on staff salaries and it is expected that more will be spent this year as new daily rates have been approved for the employees working outside the community, to reflect the increase in the cost of hotels. The secretariat now has 240 employees out of whom 40 are professionals.

As at now, the secretariat is having financial problems and so, has to postpone some of its activities; for example, the third edition of the magazine ECOWAS CONTACT which was planned to go on print in February will not be printed until March. However, the situation is still better than the one which obtained during the first decade of the organisation when only a few members paid their quota as and when due.

Most members now pay their dues regularly, last week, at least 13 members had paid their dues up to date, this is an encouraging development, compared to the period of

1978 to 1983 when only seven members paid their quota to the secretariat and to the Fund for Co-operation, Compensation and Development (FCCD).

Other organs which suffered from acute shortage of funds owing to non-payment of dues by members were the Energy Fund, the Telecommunication Fund and the Solidarity Fund.

A look at the secretariat expenses for the past three years shows a declining tendency as the budgets fell from N30,397,560.00 in 1985 to N28,018,800.00 [as printed] in 1986 and down again to 27,523,440.00 in 1987. This year's budget of N31,083,792.30 represents therefore a break from a culture of increasing misery for the secretariat and perhaps also, the beginning of a new dawn.

The decline experienced from 1985 to 1987 while the real value of most currencies was falling as a result of rising cost of living was due to the depressing economy of most member-states.

There is no doubt that the secretariat needs a budget even bigger than this year's for smooth operation; apart from paying its staff and printing of its magazines, it must also pay the cost of the meetings of the Authority of Heads of States and Governments, that of the meetings of the ministers and that of technical experts.

It must also send delegation to the meetings of related organizations such as the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), the "Communaute Economique de l'Afrique de l'Ouest" (CEAO) which is an economic organization involving most Francophone West-African countries, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) etc.

Another type of expenses is the housing of the senior staff of the secretariat and that of the FCCD which cost the secretariat up to 40 percent of its annual budgets before 1983 but which has been greatly reduced since 1986.

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Nation Records Trade Surplus With FRG
34000534a Lagos *BUSINESS TIMES* in English
22 Feb 88 p 24

[Article by Ekwy Nwansi: "Nation Records Trade Surplus"]

[Excerpts] Nigeria recorded a trade surplus of about N1.1 billion in her trade relations with Germany in the first 11 months of 1987.

Based on information sourced from the Federal Statistics bulletin from Wiesbaden on foreign trade between the Federal Republic of Germany and Nigeria, German imports from Nigeria mainly consist of mineral oil and crude.

The trade on mineral oil and crude gulped a staggering sum of DM1,190.3 million of N1.1 billion.

Other German imports from Nigeria include raw cocoa which consumed the sum of DM33.2 million in 1986 and further rose to DM78.8 million in the first 11 months in 1987.

Precious stones, semi-precious stones pearls (rough), copper, raw alloys and oil cakes area among Germany's imports from Nigeria.

The most important German export goods to Nigeria in 1985-1987 mainly comprise machinery which gulped the sum of DM343.6 million in 1985, DM341.4 million in 1986 and DM186.6 million in 1987.

Motor vehicles swallowed a whopping sum of DM413.6 million in 1985 slightly declining in 1986 to DM177.0 million and glided to DM121.4 million for the period.

Total volume of German Nigerian exchange of goods from January to November 1987 amounted to DM2,158.2 million in 1987.

German exports to Nigeria is put at DM843.4 million covering a period of January to November 1987.

/12232

Federal Government Spends \$550 Million on Road Projects
34000509b Lagos *BUSINESS TIMES* in English
7 Mar 88 p 18

[Article by Paul Ahanmisi]

[Text] A total number of 93 on-going capital road development projects covering more than 5,444 kilometres being executed by the Federal Government all over the country is estimated to cost about N2,296,086,047.79 when completed.

The projects which include bridges are now at various stages of execution. While some of the road projects are already fully completed, some are either nearly completed, mid-way or just at the earlier phase of being executed.

The roads are located in all the states of the federation except Lagos where the major current road development involvement of the Federal Government is the 3rd Mainland Bridge.

Our sources revealed that out of the 93 (5,444 km) road projects, River State has the highest with 6 projects covering 1,197.57 kilometres.

Anambra State is next with more than 474 kilometres comprising 11 projects, followed by Kano State with 9 projects covering 452.3 kilometres, Benue State with 7 projects covering 440.5 kilometres, Bauchi State with 9 projects covering 421.98 kilometres, Borno State with 4 projects covering 321 kilometres.

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CBN Assets, Liabilities Increased 35 Percent Last Year

34000509a Lagos *BUSINESS TIMES* in English
7 Mar 88 p 16

[Article by Babs Akerele]

[Text] The total Assets/Liabilities of the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) at the end of December 1987 amounted to N41,325,496 billion. This represented an increase of N14,724,576 or 35.6 per cent over N26,600,920 billion recorded during the preceding year.

This, according to latest available information, included the trade debt promissory note which recorded N12,166,506 billion during the period under review.

The statistics further stated that the exchange difference on the promissory notes on Assets, recorded N10,403,534 billion, an increase of N1,762,972 billion or 14.5 per cent.

The authorised and fully paid up liabilities by the Federal Government showed a sum of N3.0 billion which equalled the normal amount recorded during the same period of 1986. The general reserve according to the statistics recorded N38,000 billion or 16.4 per cent above N232,000 billion recorded during the same period of 1986.

But external loans dropped from N4,364,024 billion in 1986 to N1,399,148 billion. This showed a significant reduction in the total investment and foreign loans of N2,964,876 billion or 211.9 per cent when the 1987 external loan is compared with that of 1986.

The Central Bank information further revealed that currency in circulation amounted to N6,854,867 billion during the period under review. This rose substantially by N1,178,875 or 17.2 per cent above N5,675,992 billion recorded during the corresponding period of 1986.

While deposits in 1987 stood at N14,229,999 billion to record a marginal increase of N3,429,337 billion or 24.1 per cent above N10,800,662 billion recorded in the preceding year 1986, other liabilities in 1987 similarly

recorded an increase of N876,734 million or 13.7 per cent when compared with N5,525,242 billion recorded during the same period in 1986.

Furthermore, the statistics showed that the total external reserves in the CBN Assets as at December 31, 1987 recorded N4,643,306 billion or 22.7 per cent above N3,587,358 billion recorded during the corresponding period of 1986.

The Federal Government securities and other securities recorded substantial increases of N13,687,285 billion or 75.4 per cent and 4,040 million or 1.3 per cent higher than N4,471,663 billion and N302,385 million recorded during the corresponding period of 1986 respectively.

While the rediscounts and advances at the end of 1987 dropped by N1,870,677 billion or 70.9 per cent below N4,503,150 billion recorded during the same period a year ago, other assets increased by N1,499,456 billion above N3,676,354 recorded at the end of 1986. This represented an increase of 28.9 per cent when the 1987 figure is compared with that of 1986.

/06091

UNDP Allocates \$50 Million To Pump Up Economy

34000505a Lagos *BUSINESS TIMES* in English
22 Feb 88 p 16

[Text] The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has allocated the sum of 50 million dollars to Nigeria as part of its third country programme to complement government's efforts to re-late the economy.

The UNDP resident representative and United Nations resident coordinator in Nigeria, Mr Bulcha Demeksa who was represented by the chief information officer, Mr Yema Sen, during an interview with the *BUSINESS TIMES* asserted that the UNDP would support government's efforts to diversify the economy, reduce its heavy dependence on oil, boost agricultural production and promote commodity exports.

It was on the basis of these considerations and in the context of the overall development strategy of government to pursue economy recovery that it requested for the UNDP assistance.

Mr Yema Sen said that "one way to understand the thrust of the UNDP programme in Nigeria is to look at a summary of the... country's programme (1987-1991)" and he enumerated as follows:

Agriculture and rural development would receive 16,815,000 million dollars. Industry and technology would have \$16,296,000 m.

Human resources development, employment and capacity building would receive the \$13,279,000 m.

Aviation and infrastructure would take \$2,235,000 m and \$3,063,000 m respectively.

He explained that the UNDP grant apart from alleviating the harsh effects of the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) would help in carrying out some activities that would exemplify their efforts to make it successful. In this vein, he enumerated, that several projects have been embarked upon as follows.

A \$1.8 m assistance to the government's special public works programme of the National Directorate of Employment (NDE) which would strive to provide additional employment opportunities for rural dwellers and develop rural infrastructure, while four other proposed projects would cost N11.9 m for skills upgrading, promotion of farm activities, promotion of self-employment and the strengthening of the open apprenticeship scheme.

Project

Others are N3.4 m project for the training of rural women in productive work skill and the establishment of a skill training unit in the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and a proposed project worth N1.8 m which would help to promote income generation activities for women.

He also mentioned the N2.9 m manpower planning project which is to assist the National Manpower Board (NMB) to better plan the utilisation and development of human resources.

On the privatisation and commercialisation of public enterprises by the Nigerian government, the chief information officer said: "We have provided expert advice in the process and would continue to provide assistance in this area."

The UN assistance to Nigeria's economic recovery was based on the UN programme of action which was informed by the concern of Africa's priority programme, he stressed.

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Shell Said To Dominate Oil Mining Leases
34000505b Lagos *BUSINESS TIMES* in English
22 Feb 88 p 1

[Article by Ndu Ughamadu]

[Text] Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria, has the highest number of oil mining leases (OML) in the country.

Investigation carried out by the *BUSINESS TIMES* showed that the company has 52 OML compared with Mobil's 4, Pan Ocean, 1; Agip, 4; Tenneco, 3; and Texaco, 6.

An oil mining lease is granted by the government to holders of an oil prospecting licence (OPL). The OPL confers on the holder (oil company) exclusive right to explore and prospect for petroleum within the area of the licence.

Besides this condition, the OML is granted to a company that has discovered oil in commercial quantities and is capable of producing at least 10,000 barrels of crude oil a day from the licensed area.

Our investigation further showed that the term of an oil mining lease does not exceed 20 years but may be renewed.

Oil producing companies have the exclusive right to conduct exploration and prospecting operations to win, get, work, store, transport, export, or treat petroleum discovered under the leased area.

Director of petroleum inspectorate, Mr Ben Osuno, disclosed in an exclusive interview with the *BUSINESS TIMES* that as of today, "a total of 192 oil prospecting licences and 89 oil mining leases have been granted to various companies."

However, he noted, many of the OPLs had lapsed or been converted to OMLs, and similarly, some of the OMLs had been relinquished and reverted to OPLs for allocation to other companies.

Mr Osuno who is also chairman of the OPEC Board of Governors explained that the inspectorate issued each OML at 400 naira and OPL at N200 adding that they had collected N38,400 from OPLs and N39,200 from OMLs.

He identified companies that have been issued OPL and the allocations as follows: "NNPC 29, and ELF, 5.

/12232

Shipping Line Considers Selling 6 Ships To Pay Off Debts
34000532b Kaduna *NEW NIGERIAN* in English
5 Mar 88 p 12

[Text] (NAN)—Six of the 19 vessels bought by the Nigerian National Shipping Line (NNSL) in 1979 might be sold to pay debts owed by the company, retired Rear Admiral Sunday Ogwuna, the new Managing Director of the NNSL, has said in Port Harcourt.

The managing director told newsmen at the beginning of a two-day familiarisation visit to the company's facilities in Rivers State that those to be sold could be in the 12,000 tonnes dead weight (DWT) category.

The move, he said, was intended to improve the financial position of the company, which owed debts amounting to about 140 million Naira. About 100 million Naira was owed to foreign creditors while the bulk of the local debt was owed to the Nigerian Ports Authority.

The company, he explained, was in turn owed 19 million Naira and modalities were being worked out to recover these debts, including money owed by government parastatals.

Rear Admiral Ogwuna, however, said that the company was reluctant to recover the money at source from these parastatals "because if the others that we owe do the same to us, we would not be happy."

He added that the company would prefer mutual agreements between the carrier and its debtors to recover those debts.

He said the poor finances of the company were due to the inadequacy of the financial provisions made to the company by the Federal Government for the running of the 19 ships bought in 1979.

On the question of drug traffickers using the company's ships, the managing director said that the practice had been considerably reduced. He paid tribute to his predecessor for his achievements in this direction.

He revealed that a member of staff of the shipping line was recently caught and handed over to law enforcement agents for trying to export substances suspected to be Indian hemp aboard one of the company's vessels at the Apapa Port.

/06091

Customs Agents Harass Fishermen, Traders; Fish Prices Up
34000528a Lagos DAILY TIMES in English
2 Mar 88 p 24

[Article by Idris Sule]

[Text] Fishing activities in Lake Chad and its neighbouring rivers in Borno State are coming to a standstill as a result of incessant harassment of fishermen and fish traders in the areas by Customs officers.

Customs officers at various check-points in the area are alleged to be illegally collecting tolls or dues from fishermen and fish transporters as well without issuing accompanying receipts, despite the Federal Government ban on the collection of dues from transporters by Customs officers.

As a result of the illegal practice which is most common in the main fishing centres of Borno State including the Lake Chad, Geidam and Baga Local Government areas,

many fishermen and fish transporters as well are abandoning the trade which has subsequently given rise to a marked increase in the prices of fish.

The Borno State Director of MAMSER, Dr. Ali Adamu Tikau who raised this alarm at a Press briefing in Maiduguri, said that "prices of fish are going up because some officers of the Customs department are harassing traders who engage in transporting fish from the fishing areas of Lake Chad and the riverine areas in spite of repeated warnings from the state government that they should refrain from such practices."

"We have received various complaints on the Customs department that certain officers have embarked on malpractices that are undoing the efforts of the Federal Government to ensure economic recovery by harassing local fishermen and thereby killing the fishing industry which is the mainstay of the economy in the area," the MAMSER director said.

Dr. Tikau added that the Customs men have ignored the benevolence of the President who has banned the collection of such dues from any transporter that are not accompanied by receipts.

"We, therefore call on the Customs department, especially the officers corps, to adhere to the Federal Government's decision in order not to discourage our local fishermen from completely abandoning their trade," he said.

The MAMSER boss also warned the Customs officers to refrain from this illegal action, adding that "extortion of any type by any agency will be closely watched by the directorate and the Federal Government will be informed accordingly."

/06091

Drought, Pests Devastate Agriculture in Sokoto State
34000532a Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English
4 Mar 88 pp 1, 3

[Article by Adebisi Adekunle]

[Text] The unusual rains recorded last year resulted in the loss of one billion tonnes of assorted farm produce in Sokoto State, the acting Commissioner for Agriculture, Alhaji Umar Liman Suru, has said.

He told the opening of the agricultural fair of the 51st Argungu Fishing and Cultural Festival yesterday that apart from the abnormal rainfall, about 21,000 hectares were ravaged by pests among which were grasshoppers, quelea birds, blister beetles, army worms, aphids, cotton strainers and ball worm.

He said the outbreak was contained by using pesticides and aerial spray at a cost of three million Naira.

He said tractor hire services were provided at subsidized rates to help farmers expand and increase production, of which over 3,817 hectares were cultivated for farmers throughout the state.

The commissioner said about 16,680 tonnes of cotton seeds, 40 tonnes of gum arabic, 150 tonnes of sheanut and 760 tonnes of groundnuts were inspected and graded by the produce inspection services department of the ministry last year.

He said this year the forestry II project for mass afforestation had taken off.

The project which is a World Bank assisted programme, he said, was expected to establish 75 kilometres shelter belt, raise 3.3 million assorted seedlings and embark on farm forestry to cover 35,000 farming families.

Out of the 1,775 kilometres of rural feeder roads planned for the Sokoto agricultural and rural development project, 1,500 kilometres had been constructed.

He said no new roads were constructed in 1987, except for the 134 kilometres in Gendene-Ka'oje-Ilo road constructed by the state's Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI), adding that over 900 kilometres of rural roads had been rehabilitated.

On its borehole programme, he said 1,200 boreholes were planned but 1,407 have been sunk, while contracts for another 1,500 boreholes had been awarded and were expected to be completed by June 1989.

The commissioner added that efforts were being made to transfer improved technology to farmers; with demonstration plots laid out on their farms.

He added that emphasis was placed on mini-kits and production of kits grown by farmers under supervision of agricultural staff.

The Minister of Agriculture, Major-General Muhammadu Gado Nasko, who was the guest of honour at the occasion, was later led by the state Governor, Colonel Ahmad Daku, to inspect farming implements, farm produce, livestock and associate wares on display at the agricultural fair.

Meanwhile, Alhaji Saidu Bawa Wasagu has emerged the best farmer of the year at the agricultural fair of the 51st Argungu Fishing and Cultural Festival.

He received a cash prize of 1,000 Naira, two cows, a plough, 30 bags of fertilizer and a set of traditional dress.

Alhaji Saidu, who was among the 30 farmers that contested, was turbaned as the "Sarkin Noma" of Sokoto State by the Emir of Argungu, Alhaji Muhammadu Mera.

The Young Farmers' Club of Bukuyun, Gumi local government, emerged the best organised young farmers' club of the year. They received a cash prize of 500 Naira and 30 bags of fertilizer.

The best group farmers of the year award went to Nagarta Group of Dashi, Gusau local government, who received a cash prize of 200 Naira and 30 bags of fertilizer.

All the prizes were distributed by the Minister of Agriculture, Major-General Muhammadu Gado Nasko.

/06091

Candle Prices Increase as Result of Closure of Paraffin Plant

34000533a Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English
6 Mar 88 pp 1, 5

[Article by Emman Ukoka and Bukky Wilson: "Paraffin Scarcity Shoots Up Candle Prices"]

[Text] Seven months after the closure of the nation's only paraffin wax production plant at the Kaduna refinery, the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) has not been able to resuscitate the plant.

SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN learnt that the plant was shut down last August due to lack of Methyl Ethyl Keyton (MEK), a vital raw material for the production of refined paraffin wax used in making candles.

As a result paraffin wax has been out of stock, shooting the retail price of candle from 30k each before the closure of the plant, to N1.50 now. The wholesale price is 240 Naira per carton of 240 sticks.

A competent source at the refinery told the SNN that the NNPC had placed order with local suppliers for MEK but has so far been supplied only 40 metric tonnes of the raw material, as against the required minimum of 60 metric tonnes to resuscitate the plant.

The source said all candle manufacturing industries, except the one at Onitsha, have folded up following the shut-down of the plant.

Subsequently, about 500,000 employees of the candle industry, comprising factory workers, distributors and agents are now jobless.

SNN learnt that before the NNPC started to produce paraffin wax in 1984, candle manufacturers use to import the raw material.

The locally produced wax made importation no longer profitable because it was cheaper and candle manufacturers resorted to the home market also in line with the Buhari administration's War Against Indiscipline (WAI) which urged Nigerians to patronise home-made goods.

Wax importation became much less profitable with the arrival of the current Foreign Exchange Market (FEM), where the devaluation of the Naira has increased the cost of paraffin wax to 650 dollars (2,730 Naira) per metric tonne in the world market, excluding the cost of freight, the source said.

A member of the Candle Manufacturers Association of Nigeria, said candle makers were "hard hit" by the closure of the plant because about 10 million Naira deposited by them with the NNPC for wax supply, had been tied down for more than 6 months now.

Initially, deposit for the wax was 960 Naira per metric tonne but this was later increased to 1,200 Naira per metric tonne, the source said, adding that most candle makers paid their deposits through bank loans which they were paying back with exorbitant interest since the plant was shut down last year.

The source said in October last year, the Candle Manufacturers Association, with headquarters in Lagos, met with representatives of the NNPC Pipelines and Products Marketing sector at the Kaduna refinery to examine problems responsible for the shut down of the plant.

At the meeting, the Kaduna refinery authority promised to resume production of wax "immediately" but has failed to do so till now.

The source described the NNPC's failure to procure the raw materials as "scandalous" and urged the member of petroleum resources to investigate the "civil service mentality" that allowed the raw material to be exhausted and the plant to remain shut.

He said the NNPC's directive which confined the issuance of the "authority to pay and lift wax" was dumpsy because whereas the headquarters of the refinery sector of the NNPC is in Kaduna, candle manufacturers in Sokoto, Kano and Borno states still have to go to Lagos to pay for wax produced in Kaduna.

An official at the NNPC's Products Marketing and Transportation sector in Lagos who refused to give his name, said he suspected that the paraffin wax plant in Kaduna was closed down due to lack of adequate foreign exchange.

He said candle manufacturers should go into the manufacturing of paraffin wax since the NNPC wax plant in Kaduna could only produce 6,000 tonnes of wax a year as against the domestic demand of 35,000 tonnes.

He said the plant could not increase its production because for every 1 tonne of wax produced, 71 tonnes of bitumen was also produced, adding that the plant had always had problems disposing of the excess bitumen.

Commenting on why candle manufacturers in the north still had to go to Lagos to collect the authority to pay and lift wax when the refinery sector headquarters of NNPC was based in Kaduna, he said that because the headquarters of the NNPC was in Lagos, everything had to be controlled from Lagos.

He said a concept of marketing had to be followed and all activities had to be coordinated from Lagos, adding that since petroleum products were not products that could be picked off the shelf, pre-qualification for the marketing of petroleum products would not be enhanced if approvals and marketing were done in Kaduna.

The SNN however reliably gathered that the paraffin wax plant would resume operation as from this month.

He advised the SNN to see the General Manager of the NNPC Products Marketing and Transportation, Lagos Alhaji Bayero, who said he had no idea why the plant in Kaduna had stopped functioning.

Alhaji Bayero told the SNN that he had not visited the wax plant in the last 2 years, adding that the general manager of the refinery in Kaduna should be in a better position to answer questions about the plant.

He said all he could say was that the plant was not functioning, adding however, that private manufacturers should feel free to import paraffin wax since there was no restriction on its importation.

Officials of the Kaduna Refinery and NNPC Pipelines and Products sector in Kaduna declined to comment on the matter.

/12232

New Wagons From Romania Found Dented
34000533b Lagos DAILY TIMES in English
7 Mar 88 p 10

[Text] There is every cause to worry over the news that more than 90 specialised wagons sent to the Nigerian Railways Corporation (NRC) by Romania, under a countertrade agreement, have been discovered to be dented. Our concern emanates from the experience of this nation with foreigners who, either working alone or in collaboration with Nigerians, have exported to use refurbished machinery and equipment as new ones. Thorough examination of the newly acquired Romanian wagons has shown that their bodies have been worked on and resprayed. Since the repair work and the respraying could not have taken place in the ship during freighting, and since such repairs would be unnecessary on new stock, we are left with no option than to question the newness of the wagons.

To allow a situation where the NRC, a corporation already saddled with over 100 unserviceable coaches, is further burdened with another 90 refurbished wagons, will amount to deliberately sealing the doom of the ailing corporation.

In many parts of the world, the rail transport services constitute an essential part of the transportation network. Its reliability, cheapness and convenience make it an essential part of the mass transit system. But this has not been our lot here. So it will be unfortunate if the current attempt to reactivate the NRC is jeopardised through shady deals. That, of course, will be antithetical to government's objective of vigorously reactivating the transportation sector of the economy.

Another disturbing aspect of the Romanian wagon deal is that the wagons are now undergoing test-runs to determine their suitability. The whole thing is rather confusing. Is it now that the wagons are already in the country that we are going to determine their mechanical fitness? Shouldn't that have been done before shipping them? What will happen if the wagons are defective? Will they be shipped back to Romania?

What is emerging from the whole episode is that the right calibre of NRC staff were not adequately involved in the deal. We had expected that a team of Nigerian engineers, not administrators, would have gone to Romania to certify suitability and newness of the wagons before they were shipped.

We urge the transport minister to dig into the depths of the wagon deal. We must avoid making the NRC a dumping ground for wagons which have become obsolete in the very country from which they are imported thereby making their maintenance and the procurement of spare-parts problematic. The minister should also ensure that now that a whopping N700 million has been voted for the mass transit system of which the railways is a veritable part, the nation is not swindled again through a repeat performance of the Scania bus scandal. Nothing must be done to defeat the goal of the federal government to improve the transportation system of this country.

/12232

Readiness for Multi-Party Democracy Questioned
34000526 London AFRICA ANALYSIS in English
4 Mar 88 p 7

[Text] Dakar—It was perhaps predictable that the bitter rioting which followed last Sunday's elections, culminating in the imposition of a state of emergency and the detention of Abdoulaye Wade, runner-up in the presidential race, would prompt some African leaders, such as Omar Boingo and P. W. Botha, to declare that this country is not ready for multi-party democracy.

Senior government officials concede that the extent of the violence caught them by surprise. Such an admission is itself surprising. Wade, the abrasive leader of the Parti Democratique Senegalais (PDS) and now a thrice-failed presidential candidate, had long threatened aggression by his supporters if the elections were rigged. And it was inevitable that there would be some fraud. After all, the Diouf government had modified the electoral code to its advantage, scrapping clauses which had provided for a secret ballot and for the obligatory presentation of identity cards by voters at polling stations.

But the most consistent complaint made by PDS supporters was that while they had registered on the electoral roll their voting cards had been withheld by local authorities aware of their political preference. Supporters of the ruling Socialists, it seemed, could get as many voting cards as they wanted.

Indeed the cards were very much stacked in favour of the ruling party. More often than not on Sunday, voters were asked by returning officers which candidates they wanted to vote for in the presidential and parliamentary elections, and were then handed slips of coloured paper supposedly corresponding to the candidates of their choice. In outlying areas, where two-thirds of Senegal's six million population live, politically appointed village chiefs instructed the inhabitants to vote socialist. Diouf

also had God on his side. Abdul Lahat Mbacke, grand Khalif of the two million-strong Mourid brotherhood, had told his followers to back the incumbent President.

Critics of the government maintain that since only about half of the 1.9m registered to vote actually did so, and the government was included to distribute voting cards to its friends rather than to its foes, Sunday's votes—4 percent in favour of the Socialists and 24 percent in favour of the PDS—does not reflect the reality on the ground.

While the minimum voting age is 21 years, almost half of Senegalese are under 16. And though most of those eligible to vote may well be Diouf supporters, the country's young are disenchanted. Almost all of those who flocked to Wade rallies were teenagers and young adults, for the most part unemployed. Wade offered them 'Sopi' (change), without specifying what that meant.

But 'Sopi' was a clever rallying cry. The vast majority of the country's young, including those not involved in the pre- and post-electoral rioting, want change. Most of them probably do not want Wade.

In any case, his credentials for the top job are dubious. He has no political or economic policy programme to speak of. Former friends claim he turned his back on them in the interest of his political ambitions.

Senegalese intellectuals say that, regardless of the quality of the opposition, it should be given a fair 'shout.' In particular, the access afforded by state-controlled newspapers, radio and television to opposition parties during the campaign should continue between elections. Given the turn of events, that may now be a vain hope. Even before violence marred the campaign, Diouf spoke of a possible return to a one-party system. But the campaign itself showed that the socialists have been at the helm for so long that they have ceased to be a party and instead have become an institution.

/9274

POLITICAL

Archbishop Tutu Discusses Role in Politics
34000520a Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL in English
18-24 Mar 88 p 6

[Report on interview with Archbishop Desmond Tutu by Phillip Van Niekerk; date and place not given]

[Text] Archbishop Desmond Tutu, along with a number of other clerics have moved to the centre of the political stage in recent weeks—ostensibly to fill the gap opened by the 24 February clampdown on 19 organisations.

In an interview this week, Tutu explained his involvement in overt politics and the growing move by the churches towards civil disobedience in terms of what he sees as his Christian commitment.

"In every situation in the world, especially the situation of injustice, the primary concern is obedience to God. It is unfortunate that we have to use a negative phrase like civil disobedience.

"But basically it is the church's response to the gospel imperative to rather obey God than man.

"This is heightened very considerably in situations of oppression and injustice. We don't see it as taking a political stance. For us it is a thoroughly spiritual and religious stance because our faith is one that believes that all of life belongs to God.

"The dichotomy that is much loved by many between secular and sacred and between politics and religion we regard as totally invalid.

"In our country where many of the legitimate political organisations have been rendered impotent, the role of the church as the voice of the voiceless becomes much much more obvious and much, much more urgent."

Of all the anti-apartheid figures in the demonology of conservative whites, none is the source of so much irritation and anger as Tutu.

Tutu is most reviled for urging the international community to impose sanctions and disinvestment and most recently for launching a campaign to get Western countries to break diplomatic relations with South Africa.

"In calling for a break in diplomatic relations, I am calling for some dramatic gesture by the West. Even if it is just a gesture, it is one that has very significant psychological consequences.

"I am challenging those countries which are not applying sanctions in any way because they say it would affect blacks adversely, by saying: well, here is something that you can do that you can't say hurts the blacks. The silence from Britain and West Germany has been deafening."

Despite his views on civil disobedience, Tutu believes he is not in the same league as United States civil rights leader Martin Luther King junior, who also won the Nobel Peace Prize.

"The point is he was a great orator and a very original thinker. I am not an original thinker. I may be able to articulate things very well, but I don't claim to be very good at thinking out original thoughts.

"The other thing is that Martin Luther King was operating in terms of civil rights which were guaranteed under their constitution. We operate here in a complete lack of basic human rights where the constitution and the laws of the country are your opponents.

"When you think that just now you have a magistrate saying that the police were to blame for the Trojan Horse incident and that weeks later his findings are still waiting to be considered by the attorney-general. There is no outrage in the community, there is no outcry.

"You wonder whether you have a constituency to appeal to with a conscience which could be outraged by some of the things which happen here.

"People get more hot under the collar, because clergymen have staged a march to parliament than they do about the fascists of the Afrikaner Weestandsbeweging."

All the while, some form of showdown between the church and Pretoria is moving closer. Last weekend Vlok banned the Committee for the Defence of Democracy, which was formed by Tutu among others in the wake of the 24 February clampdown, and warned that he would not hesitate to take action against the churches.

While the serious question needs to be asked whether the churches can go further than symbolic protest to offer a real challenge to the government, they are clearly irking the authorities to the extent that they have to get their water cannons out, outlaw activities planned by the churches and use threatening language.

But does this mean that the Archbishop and his clerical colleagues are going to involve themselves in the varieties of mass mobilisation and civil disobedience practised by people such as Mahatma Gandhi?

Tutu said actions such as the march to parliament and Sunday's defiant service were just part of a process:

"As long as apartheid is around and as long as authorities react the way they have done, so the people will have to respond. As Alan (Boesak) said, the initiative is not with the authorities. The initiative is with us.

"They can't ban us—what we are doing is what the community wants. To stop us they would have to ban the whole population."

/12232

Leftist Groups Trying To Unite Into New Party
34010035c Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans
10 Feb 88 p 5

[Text] Last week, two leftist political parties, the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) and the New Republic Party (NRP), announced their intention to seek collaboration with other leftist political groups.

According to a PFP spokesman, that party has already made several contacts with Dr Denis Worrall, the leader of the Independent Movement, and Mr Wynand Malan of the National Democratic Movement, as well as with other leftist groups.

During a recent meeting, the Federal Council of the NRP adopted in principle a framework for the basic policy of a proposed party that will probably be inaugurated next month by Dr Worrall's Independent Movement. A decision as to whether the new party will be supported by the NRP is being postponed until the party is inaugurated and the NRP is in a better position to decide whether it will be part of a new leftist opposition coalition.

8117/9274

Transkei's Holomisa Reveals Details of Politico-Social Economic Programs
34000520b Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 6 Mar 88 p 9

[Article by Mike Loewe: "Holomisa Maps 'Apolitical' Route"]

[Text] Transkei's military council head, Major General Bantu Holomisa, this week revealed the first details of his social, economic and political programmes for the homeland.

The programmes were designed to usher in a form of "apolitical" democratic liberalism.

In the weeks since he and his Transkei Defence Force group took over government, General Holomisa has been touring the rural areas, making speeches and seeking a mandate for the military council's new policy.

Although "political activity" is still banned in the homeland, the atmosphere in Umtata appeared to be relaxed.

In an impromptu interview—in keeping with his open-door public policy—General Holomisa indicated that:

- All Transkei officials and paid dignitaries were to be subjected to a severe austerity campaign.
- As a sign of its independence the Transkei judiciary would be prosecuting individuals for offences made public by the Alexander Commission of Inquiry into corruption.
- The new rulers were to hold consultative meetings with Transkei's traditional chiefs, teachers, lawyers, medical professionals, and business groups four times a year.
- A National Planning Board was to be formed soon which would prioritise and supervise the new policy and would ensure that no wastage or corruption occurred.
- The military rulers were to try to obtain a mandate from rural chiefs to ensure that agricultural production was increased.

To this end, the Department of Agriculture had been sent out to address chiefs, magistrates and farmers to "get their ideas on what to do, and to see what they expect from the government," General Holomisa said.

The council had also ordered that running water be installed to some of the rural settlements in order to combat disease.

General Holomisa said this would reduce the number of people needing to be hospitalised.

Hospitals, he said, were in a "pathetic state, with a state doctor serving up to 20,000 people in some cases."

He said the council was to launch a sports campaign aimed at the youth.

He also released an address he gave on 2 February in which he stated that Transkei's new policy of "economic liberalism" would include:

- Establishing a Rent Board to control "the upward spiralling of rentals" being levied by "unscrupulous landlords.
- Reviewing and increasing housing development schemes.
- Winning the confidence of investors who had become "victims" of the irregularities of the previous administration and which may have been publicised during the commission.

He also called for the establishment of an ombudsman "to ensure good government and the protection of individual rights."

/12232

MILITARY

Armcor Unveils New Air-to-Air Missile
34000521 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
9 Mar 88 p 3

[Article by Claire Robertson, Pretoria bureau]

[Text] South Africa is to exhibit for the first time its new Darter air-to-air missile at an international arms and air show in Santiago, Chile, next week, Armcor announced yesterday.

The Darter (or V3C)—linked to the "look-and-shoot" helmet sight which allows the pilot to aim the missile by looking at the target—is the successor of the Kukri missile and it, too, is a short-range, short reaction-time missile.

Described by Armcor as a "new generation air-to-air missile," the Darter's manoeuvrability has been "considerably improved" with the development of a more sensitive infra-red-seeking head and an active fuse.

"The new missile can detect and destroy a target over greater distances and under more difficult conditions. A recent improvement in the missile system is its ability to detect, track and destroy a target automatically," a spokesman for Armcor said.

South Africa will also show the formidable computer-controlled G-6 mobile artillery system, "considered to be the best in its class in the world," according to Armcor, at the expo at La Bosque air force base near Santiago.

Other South African weaponry and defence systems to be shown include equipment designed for use hundreds of kilometres from the target—or in one's own neighbourhood.

They include a mini, radio-controlled spy plane, and the "Krimpark" (or "Hedgehog")—an armoured family car for use mainly by farmers in border areas.

The drone system, dubbed the "Seeker," is the first local remote-controlled aircraft system made for the reconnaissance of targets up to 200 km away.

The system has been used for some time by the SADF, but South Africa is only officially announcing its development at the Fida 88 Air Show in Chile.

The Krimpark armoured vehicle, which seats five is designed to withstand anti-tank landmines and small arms fire of up to 7.62mm calibre.

Various Types of Tanks Described
34010035a Pretoria PARATUS in Afrikaans
Feb 88 pp 14, 15

[Text] A tank is an armed and armored battle vehicle that moves on caterpillar treads (caterpillars) and in most cases has a revolving turret equipped with a cannon and/or machine gun. The caterpillars enable the tank to move more easily over rough terrain.

Several classes of tanks exist, based on their size, mass and intended use. Tanks first saw combat in the Battle of the Somme (1916), in the First World War. And they have proved effectiveness in every war since then. The tank has developed very rapidly since the First World War, because among other reasons it has always had to keep pace with the rapid development of antitank weapons.

History

In principle the tank is used much as was the cavalry, which in earlier times consisted of light horse and war chariots. In 1482, Leonardo da Vinci designed a forerunner of the modern tank: an armored wagon that was pushed by hand. The Englishman E. H. W. Tennyson d'Eyncourt (1868-1951) has already designed the first real tank at the beginning of World War I. The Englishman transshipped the vehicle to the European continent under the code name "tank" in order to fool the German intelligence men into thinking that it was a water tank, and the name stuck. Tanks were used for the first time in 1916 in the Battle of the Somme and later in 1917 by the British at Cambrai with great success.

The first German tank appeared on the battlefield in 1917.

In the period between the two World Wars, various nations furthered the development of tanks and assimilated this weapon into their armies. The strategical and tactical value of the weapon was grasped by the Germans in particular, and they formed several tank units and refined the tactical application of the tank.

Effective cooperation between the Luftwaffe (air force) and the tank units contributed to Germany's success in the blitzkriegs against Poland (1939) and France (1940).

During World War II, great tank battles took place on nearly every front. Because the armor of the tanks was becoming thicker and thicker, new models had to have greater firepower in order to be able to destroy enemy tanks.

The best-known tanks of the Second World War at the German Panzerkampfwagens II, III and IV, which began to be used in 1943; the American M-series; the Sherman M-4 and the Chaffee M-24, as well as the Lee/Grant series; the Russian T-34; and the Churchill tanks, as well as the Centurion, early models of which were in use by

the end of the war. The technical development and tactical application of tanks became even more sophisticated after the Second World War.

The battle experience gained during the Korean War, the Middle East conflicts and the Vietnamese War gave rise to our modern tanks, most of which have the following characteristics: a stabilized ordnance, which enables a moving tank to use its artillery (the Second World War tanks had to be stopped before they could fire their guns); a coaxial machine gun (together with the cannon mounted in the turret), as well as another protected machine gun mounted inside, a heavy anti-aircraft machine gun mounted outside and smoke-grenade throwers. The effectiveness of the tanks is further increased by a variety of optical and radar-operated tracking systems, advanced communication systems and weapon alignment systems that make use of laser beams, infrared light, etc. A modern tendency is to complement the weapons systems with guided missiles and to use a mosaic of different types of armor in the construction of the tanks, while the servicing of the various systems is facilitated and expedited through the use of computers.

Application

Tanks are used because of their firepower and mobility, to lead attacks. Battle experience has taught that tanks must especially be used together with supporting infantry forces. Tanks are very effective in open, rough terrain, but they are more vulnerable in wooded, mountainous or urban situations because they are not very maneuverable in such places, and the visibility from inside the vehicle is reduced. It became clear, however, from the Middle East conflicts and the Vietnamese War that tanks, together with infantry and air support are still the most important offensive and defensive weapons in modern land warfare.

A number of expansions on the basic principles of tank construction have been developed into effective weapons: self-propelling cannons in many instances consist of a tank undercarriage, an armored cabin for the crew and a large-caliber cannon. The vehicle can follow tanks over rough terrain and contribute effective support fire. Another development is the armored personnel carrier, which transports foot soldiers to the battlefield under secure protection.

Types of Tanks

Tanks may be divided into three different classes according to their mass; namely, light tanks, medium-heavy tanks and heavy tanks. Light tanks have a mass of 20 tons at most. Examples of this class are the Russian PT-76, the French AMX-13, the British Scorpion and the American Chaffee M-24 and Sheridan M-551.

The PT-76 is the standard reconnaissance tank of the Warsaw Pact countries. It has a mass of 14 tons, is amphibian and moves in the water by means of hydraulic jet propulsion. The tanks are equipped with a 76-mm cannon and a 7.62-mm coaxial machine gun. The AMX-13 is used by various NATO countries as well as by France. This tank is equipped with a 105-mm cannon, two machine guns (one coaxial and the other for anti-aircraft operations) and infrared tracking instruments.

The mass of medium-heavy tanks varies between 20 and 50 tons. Examples of this class are the American Sherman M-4, the Patton M-48, the Walker Bulldog M-41 and M-60, the German Leopard, the Japanese Model 61, the Swiss PA-61, the Indian Vijayanta and the Swedish Strv-103.

Until recently, the M-48 was used by most of the NATO countries and has a mass of 48 tons. These tanks have a 90-mm cannon, one anti-aircraft machine gun and one coaxial machine gun.

The Leopard tank came into use in the mid-sixties and was purchased by several NATO countries such as Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands and Norway. This tank is equipped with a 105-mm cannon, a coaxial 7.62-mm machine gun and a 12.7-mm anti-aircraft machine gun. This tank also has smoke-grenade throwers, infrared instruments and a snorkel installation.

Heavy tanks have a mass of at least 50 tons. The best known types are the British Chieftain and the Russian T-10, an amphibian tank with a 122-mm cannon, a 12.7-mm machine gun and a 14.5-mm machine gun.

NATO countries are constantly developing and testing new anti-tank weapons such as special antitank helicopters (the Aerospatial Gazelle and the Hughes Defender, for example, which are equipped with sophisticated guided missiles), fighter planes (the America Fairchild A-10 and Thunderbolt II and the British-French Sepecat Jaguar, for example) and neutron bombs with which heavy attacks can be repulsed.

8117/9274

ECONOMIC

Country's Only Black-Owned Bank Attempts To Save Reputation
34000516b Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 26 Feb 88 p 14

[Text] The African Bank Ltd, South Africa's only black-owned bank, is battling to restore its reputation after a damaging financial scandal, to prove that black business can succeed despite the shackles of apartheid.

"African Bank has a mission to bring the principle of free market economics closer to black people, who are increasingly turning away from free enterprise—which is not quite free in South Africa," chief executive Mr Gaby Magomola said.

This cause was set back two years ago when police charged bank executives with fraud and contravention of South Africa's strict foreign exchange controls.

Three white former executives are now on trial in Johannesburg. The former chief executive, a black, died before the case was brought to court.

The scandal broke shortly after international banks cut off foreign credit lines to South Africa in August 1985, plunging the country into its worst-ever financial crisis.

South Africa's central bank, worried that the exchange control breaches had hurt the nation's dwindling foreign currency reserves, suspended African Bank's foreign exchange dealing licence and installed white caretaker managers from Trust Bank of Africa Ltd.

The scandal has been expensive, according to Mr Magomola, 44, who was brought in from Barclays Bank's former South African associate last April after his predecessor was sacked.

Apart from hefty legal fees, the bank has had to retain expensive foreign exchange facilities and staff although they may not operate.

"The other cost that can't be measured is the damage done to the image of the bank," he said in an interview.

Image is important to African Bank, which aims to attract customers from a burgeoning new middle class of urban blacks.

The 12-year-old bank's total assets increased 69 percent last year to 134 million rand and net profit rose more than seven-fold to 639,000 rand.

Mid-Ranking

It features midway in a ranking of about 46 banks in South Africa, but is much smaller than the five banks that dominate the industry.

Its core business is finance for small businesses, professional accounts and hire purchase loans.

Ms Jubilee Mashologu is a model client. The bank gave her finance to develop a now-thriving beauty parlour in Soweto near Johannesburg which helps black women with skins damaged by skin-lightening creams.

"Everyone has the right to try and nobody has the right of depriving them, especially now with a bank that understands our needs like the African Bank," she told the bank's newsletter.

African Bank has a cautious loan policy after some bad lending mistakes in its early years, but customers at the bank's 11 austere-furnished retail branches, mainly in or near black townships, can get a sympathetic hearing from people who live alongside them and know their problems.

Unfortunately, violence in the townships has taken its toll of black businesses. "The result is that the bank has had to set aside large amounts to increase its provisions for bad debts," African Bank said in its annual report for 1987.

Although US pressure for disinvestment has cut the number of foreign-based firms dealing with African Bank, Mr Magomola hopes for foreign investment in the bank and technical training.

"We have appealed to foreign governments to consider black business development in South Africa as a priority item," he said, adding that the bank has spoken with the British and US governments, and is developing links with the African Development Bank in Abidjan.

The bank has received no foreign aid so far. A possible US government loan of several million dollars was one casualty of the foreign exchange scandal.

Several large South African firms, which support the bank's goals, have joined as corporate clients.

Seen To Be Viable

"We don't expect corporations to treat us as their major bankers," Mr Mogomola said.

"It is in the interest of these corporations that the African Bank should be seen to be viable in the free market economy is to be saved," he added.

Some major firms help the bank sell its shares to their black workers, as a way to give them a stake in the system.

US food giant Kellogg, for instance, lends some of its workers money to buy the bank's shares, which are not listed on the stock exchange.

"We are trying to disseminate share ownership. We try to dispel the illusion that a bank is an elite institution—just fat-cats," said Mr Magomola, the son of a migrant mine worker, who won a US scholarship and trained there with Citicorp.

Mr Magomola is unabashed about African Bank's close relationship with South Africa's big five banks, which own 14 percent of African Bank's voting stock plus preference shares, and especially with Trust Bank whose guardianship is now over.

"We have been denied skills in this country and banking is one of them," said Mr Magomola.

"It is not flirting with the devil, just trying to alleviate the bad situation," he said.

/9274

Good Outlook for Platinum as Foreign Exchange Earnings Reported

34000516a London AFRICA ANALYSIS in English
4 Mar 88 p 8

[Text] Johannesburg—With the bearish outlook for gold, platinum is occupying a more significant niche in the foreign exchange earnings of South Africa. Current production is slightly over 2m ounces a year, with a value of around \$900m. This is slightly less than 6 percent of the total value of SA exports, but could go well above that during 1988.

The Messina mining company announced this week that it is to develop a platinum prospect in the eastern Transvaal, and Lonrho's Western Platinum is doubling its output to around 300,000 ounces a year. Expansion is also being planned by the two dominant producers—Gencor and Johannesburg Consolidated Investments (JCI), in which Anglo American has a dominant stake.

A R250m (\$130m) refinery built by JCI for its Rustenburg mines will be commissioned later this year, using a new process developed at Royston in England. The process will cut operating costs sharply. JCI is the biggest platinum producer, exporting an estimated 1.275m ounces in 1987.

The rivalry with Gencor, whose Impala Platinum has a million-ounce output, is intense. Last month Gencor wooed away the Rustenburg managing director, Brian Gilbertson. One of Gencor's strengths is that it has a long-term agreement to sell its platinum to General Motors in the U.S. It is also opening a new mine at Marikana.

Although the October stock markets' collapse saw a fall in the platinum price from its highs of over \$600 an ounce, the price has steadied and this week stood at around \$475. Analysts see an assured demand in the longer term.

One political factor affecting South African production is that it is increasingly from within the territory of Bophuthatswana. In the early stages of exploitation of the Merensky Reef, the orebody—which also contains nickel and copper—was outside the homeland. But as

the platinum reef dips down to 3000 ft it extends beyond the border, and today Bophuthatswana provides more than 30 percent of the entire world production.

In 1985, the 'Bop' reserves were put at 3,500 tons, or 10 percent of the global total. Today the percentage is markedly higher. The new JCI refinery is in the homeland, and government officials say that Western Platinum will also start refining there within a few years.

Although the administration of Chief Lucas Mangope is now theoretically in a position to exert more leverage on the mining companies, the tax structures inside Bophuthatswana are more generous—which influenced the JCI decision to put its refinery across the border.

According to the latest report of the 'Bop' department of economic affairs, local platinum production was worth almost R1.2bn in 1986, although it is impossible to establish a figure for the total income accruing to the homeland.

/9274

Freeing of Rand From Sliding Dollar Recommended

34010035b Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans
10 Feb 88 p 6

[Text] Huge fluctuations have again appeared in recent weeks on the New York Stock Exchange. Indeed, on Friday 8 January 1988, the Dow-Jones Index of Leading Industrials showed the third-largest drop in a single day, more than 140 points. This was the result of reports that the American trade deficit, which in October of last year amounted to the enormous figure of 17.6 billion dollars, was just as bad in November. As was to be expected, the New York collapse resulted in huge drops elsewhere. And the value of the dollar against the yen and the mark fell drastically to new lows.

Ultimately the American trade figures, which were released on 15 January, were not as bad as had been feared, and there were improvements in the price of shares as well as in the exchange rate of the dollar. It must be added, however, that the American Federal Reserve Bank, as well as most of the central banks in the western world and in Japan, had to buy literally hundreds of millions of dollars in order to avoid a total collapse. Naturally their potential in this domain is not unlimited, and in a short time the dollar will of necessity resume its downward course.

In any case, the upturn in share prices and in the dollar has by no means become stabilized. Barely three days after the release of the trade figures for November the downward course had begun again, because there is a strong suspicion that the figures, even when seen against the relatively low deficit of about 14 billion dollars, are

not as good as they look. The experts will have to take a long, hard look at the trade figures of Japan and Germany before the matter can be evaluated with any real accuracy.

Rand Weakens

The consistent link between the rand and the dollar causes the South African monetary unit to show a continuing downward trend against European and Japanese monetary units. It already stands more than 10 percent lower than a year ago, against the German mark, for example, and the guilder. This is totally contrary to the good standing of the South African balance of payments, which still shows a large surplus. Therefore it is time for the government to shake off its enslavement to the U.S. and seek foreign ties to do business with. In spite of small improvements here and there, America is inexorably headed on a downward path, and it is less and less profitable for us to retain our ties with that country.

8117

Iscor To Expand Coal Mine Project in Transvaal
34000518 Johannesburg *SUNDAY TIMES (Business)* in English 6 Mar 88 p 1

[Article by Don Robertson]

[Text] Iscor will spend R250-million on expansion of its Tshikondeni coal mine on the border of the Kruger National Park and Venda.

The project, which will start in the middle of this year, will involve construction of a 123km rail link between the mine and the Messina line near Huntleigh in the northern Transvaal.

The mine is north of Punda Maria in the Kruger National Park near the Zimbabwe border.

The mine was established as an experimental operation in 1983 to obtain information about underground conditions. This was necessary because of the many faults in the area and the sloping nature of the coal seam.

Blast Furnaces

Additional tests were made to establish the coking coal from Tshikondeni could be successfully blended with other types for use in Iscor's blast furnaces.

The studies were so successful that the original production rate of 1,000 tons a week was lifted to 2,000 to 3,000 and finally to 4,000. However, with the present infrastructure, production increases could not be achieved.

The project will include construction of a beneficiation plant, additional shafts, the purchase of equipment, construction of the rail link and development of residential areas and sports facilities.

The project will be financed partly by Iscor. The rail line will be funded through loans from the Development Bank of Southern Africa.

Grooteegeluk

When at full production in 1991, the mine will employ 900 people. Because the mine is close to the game reserve, Iscor says it has ensured that the environment will be disturbed as little as possible.

An environmental study was conducted by consultants as well as the corporation's specialists. Development will comply with their recommendations.

Iscor has established an environmental council. Habitat rehabilitation plans for 9 of the 10 Iscor mines have been completed and 6 of them have been approved by the chief inspector of mines. The plans for Tshikondeni and Glen Douglas are under consideration.

Iscor, likely to be one of the first government operations to be privatised, used 5.2-million tons were bought from outside sources.

Most of Iscor's coal needs are supplied by the giant Grooteegeluk mine which is being expanded at a cost of R438-million to lift output from 4-million tons a year to 12-million. The additional coal will be supplied to Eskom's Matimba power station.

The upgrading of Tshikondeni mine is part of Iscor's continuing exploration programme.

A deposit which may be suitable as a source of direct-reduction and Corex coal is being examined in the Eastern Transvaal, and an anthracite deposit in Kangwane is also being looked at. Full-scale tests with this anthracite in the direct-reduction process are planned.

There are fears, however, that Iscor could end with considerable spare capacity.

Sanctions have severely hit steel exports and domestic demand has fallen.

Last year, Iscor sold 5.4-million tons of steel. However, domestic demand fell by 1 percent because of declines in plate and sheet metal (9 percent), rail transport equipment (50 percent), industrial, mining and construction equipment, motor vehicles (18 percent) and construction (14 percent).

These declines were countered by improved demand from the iron and steel industries (2 percent), metal pipe and fittings (10 percent), container manufacture, (16 percent) and the canning industry (16 percent).

Export Prospects

In the current year, Iscor can expect a modest improvement in SA demand because of the Mossel Bay gas project. Iscor will supply about 60,000 tons of specialised steels for the offshore platform.

Although the numbers are small production of this specialty steel will make Iscor one of only six producers in the world with this technology. It could lead to export orders.

Negotiations are taking place with SA Vehicle manufacturers for the supply of up to 26,000 tons of galvanised steel which has previously been imported from Germany and Japan.

/12232

Sanctions Hit Iscor Iron Ore Exports

34000518b Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English
16 Mar 88 p 1

[Article by Mick Collins and Chris Cairncross]

[Text] Iscor's iron ore exports from Sishen through Saldanha declined dramatically last year and amounted to only 7.7-million tons—a 14.4 percent decrease compared with the 9-million tons exports the previous year.

Economic sanctions applied by traditional trading partners would not necessitate the development of alternative markets, said Iscor Chairman Marius de Waal in the corporation's annual report tabled in Parliament yesterday.

The export decline also hit after-tax profits, which fell more than 23 percent from R93m to R71m for the year to end-June 1987. Market sources said the results dealt a blow to privatisation hopes for the steel giant which declared its profit level inadequate to provide for the payment of a dividend.

This was in line with the parastatal's policy on dividend cover.

It said the profit drop was mainly the result of unfavourable conditions in both the domestic and foreign steel markets, and sharply rising costs.

Market reaction to the news was negative. Confidence in government's declared intention of privatising the steel conglomerate dropped.

"There is no way they can list (privatise) Iscor with a good track record. On a declining income, investors just would not be interested," said a source.

Another said the original market perception of Iscor had been one of the growing confidence, which was now obviously affected by poor results.

"Iscor will have to swing to the route taken by Eskom—cut its capex and get into good financial shape."

Capex for the year—limited to projects designed to enhance efficiency and make cost savings—totalled R650m, R475m going to capital projects and R175m to the net redemption of loans.

Group turnover increased marginally from R3.9bn in 1986 to R4.1bn in 1987, enabling trading profit to be maintained at R560m (1986-R463m), calculated on a historical cost basis. On an asset replacement basis, trading profit for the year was calculated at R193m, compared with R310m the previous year.

Shareholders' equity in Iscor increased further during the year from R3.1bn to R3.6bn. At the same time, Iscor's period loans declined from R998m to R791m.

During the review year, Iscor supplied 5.42-million tons of steel products and 0.41-million tons of pool and pig iron to the domestic and export markets, compared with 5.67-million tons and 0.51-million tons respectively in the previous year.

According to Iscor's operational review this was due to the prevailing slackness in domestic economic conditions which caused a concomitant further decline in steel consumption in most of the major steel-consuming sectors.

/12232

Electronics Trade Ban From Japan Assessed

34000518c Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English
7 Mar 88 p 1

[Article by Helen Chappell]

[Text] SA companies with Japanese links are assessing the likely impact of the trade ban announced by three Japanese electronics manufacturers on Friday.

Pioneer, NEC and Fujitsu would end sales to SA following a Japanese government request to limit their economic activities in SA, Sapa-AP reported.

A senior industry source in SA would not comment yesterday, describing the ban as "too sensitive to discuss."

A computer expert said the cutoff would only have a limited influence on the computer industry as a whole, saying "mainframe and software would not be affected." He added that the printer market would be affected, and said it could also affect disk and tape drives for PCs.

A spokesman for a Japanese product importer said: "SA does not do that much business in the electronics sector with Japan, but there is a growing trade with Taiwan, Korea and Hong Kong where many electronics components are sourced."

"The electronics industry has boomed so much in the Far East that any vacuum created by a withdrawal of Japanese products, would be quickly filled by a replacement trading partner."

/12232

SOCIAL

Marais Says HNP Financial Situation Is Sound
34010036c Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans
10 Feb 88 p 12

[Article by HNP leader Jaap Marais: "Jaap Marais to BEELD: HNP's Finances Sound"]

[Text] In BEELD of 28 January 1988, Lood writes that I "admitted" that the HNP is one million rands in debt. This was not an "admission." In January 1987, I gave a full explanation of the HNP's finances at Pretoria City Hall. Thus, this is nothing new right now. What is at issue, however, is what else I said on the matter at that time.

The HNP has fought four previous general elections against the NP, from 1970 to 1981, in addition to numerous by-elections and elections in South-West Africa. The financial demands of this have been enormous. But with a total budget of more than 20 million rands, the HNP is only one million rands in debt. This is more than any ordinary private company can say today.

It is a shame that Lood does not report that since the general election, the HNP's monthly revenues from stop orders have grown considerably, and the HNP's revenues and expenditures have matched up every month. This is public information, and if he does not know this, then he is poorly informed.

Lood will discover that he cannot write off the HNP, no more than all the prophets of doom have been able to do so since 1970. It is not the HNP that he and his ilk wish to be rid of; it is the things that the HNP represents, things to which they turned their backs after the assassination of Dr Verwoerd, things that they would like to kill in the political sphere.

It is surprising that Lood, who is so politically oriented towards the NP government, is talking about the debts of others. Does he not remember how Dr De Loor said a year or so ago: "The state is technically bankrupt," and how this rich country has been scandalized by financial mismanagement, so that it has had to ask for some sort of debt settlement?

Does he not remember that the prime interest rate in 1981 was only seven percent annually, and that this had jumped to a usurious 25 percent in August 1984 under the government's monetary policy? It was because of this that tens of thousands of farmers, businessmen and private individuals were ruined.

The HNP is going on. It did not allow itself to be rubbed out by NP villainy during the 1970s. It was not deterred by the misuse of the police force against it. It was not put off by laws passed to thwart it and drive it away—all things in which the current CP leaders participated, either actively or passively.

In this year of commemorating Dias and the Huguenots and the Voortrekkers, the HNP, through its ties with our ancestors, its faith in principles, its inextinguishable idealism and its strength in persistence, represents the good that is to be taken from that past.

12271

Boesak Helps Found Anti-Apartheid Group in the Netherlands

34010030e Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans
23 Jan 88 p 11

[Text] Brussels—Besides the dozens of anti-apartheid groups that already exist in the Netherlands, another anti-South African group has now been founded, called the African European Institute.

The cofounders of the institute (AEI), which came into being at the Peace Palace in The Hague, are several leftist European members of parliament and two nonwhite leaders from southern Africa.

The latter two, who serve on the six-man board of directors, are Dr Allan Boesak, moderator of the Dutch Reformed Mission Church, and Mr Didymus Mutasa, speaker of the Zimbabwean parliament. Another well-known member is former member of the Dutch parliament Mr Jan-Nico Scholten, who has already gained notoriety for his anti-South African position. Other members are from Ireland and Sweden.

The most important goals of the AEI are to expand the international campaign for sanctions against South Africa and to promote dialogue between European members of parliament and politicians from the so-called Frontline States.

In the meantime, the Catholic University of Brabant, in the south of the Netherlands, has announced that it intends to break off relations with the Italian company Olivetti because of that company's ties with South Africa. Next week, the board of directors of the university will meet to vote on a motion requiring that all contacts with Olivetti be severed.

12271

Buthelezi Claims That Inkatha Acts in Self-Defense

34010030c Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans
26 Jan 88 p 9

[Text] Durban (SAPA)—"I want peace in Pietermaritzburg, and I want it now," said Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the chief minister of KwaZulu, yesterday to the managing board of the Chamber of Commerce in that city.

Dr Buthelezi, who is also the leader of Inkatha, added: "If there were something that I could do, I would have done it long ago."

However, he warned the Chamber, which has attempted to act as a peacemaker, that those attempts will not succeed until the Chamber deals with the reality surrounding them.

In his opinion, Inkatha groups are facing "death groups," and they must defend themselves. "There is an undeclared war against Inkatha under way here. It is not imaginary, it is real," Dr Buthelezi said.

12271

Strauss Criticized for Southern African Conference Proposal

34010036d Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans
10 Feb 88 p 5

[Text] The southern African conference proposed by Bavarian Minister President Dr Franz Strauss after talks with Mr P. W. Botha will be a hands-up conference.

This is clear from answers given to questions by DIE AFRIKANER during a press conference at Jan Smuts Airport last week. He said that it is obvious that such a conference will include in-depth discussion of South Africa's domestic policy with the leaders of South Africa's black neighboring states as well as with black leaders of South Africa itself.

Dr Strauss, who spoke in German, also said that it is still too early to speak of a post-apartheid society in South Africa. South Africa is still in a process of transition from apartheid to post-apartheid policy, and the proposed conference must give form and direction to that post-apartheid era.

Responding to a question concerning whether the ANC would participate in such a conference, he said he did not want to say anything about that subject at the press conference, but that he did discuss it with Mr P. W. Botha.

He stressed that all the people of South Africa must become one nation.

This was in keeping with his statement the day before at a function of the Chamber of Mining to the effect that the Population Register, which classifies people according to race, is in the way of South Africa becoming a nation and should be reorganized.

He also urged that the Group Areas Act be reconsidered.

Observers say that the conference proposed by Dr Strauss would end up being a sort of Lancaster House Conference, with the British Government replaced by the governments of South Africa's neighboring states. Referring to the conservative label that Dr Strauss wears in Europe, the observers noted that even in Europe many people who call themselves conservative are in fact liberal.

12271

Diplomacy of FRG's Strauss Seen as More Effective Than American

34010030d Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans
26 Jan 88 p 14

[Editorial: "The Strauss Attempt"]

[Text] It could very well be that after his visit to southern Africa, Dr Franz-Josef Strauss will be able to make a more useful contribution to finding a solution in regional conflicts in the subcontinent than President Reagan in his talks last year with Mr Mikhail Gorbachev. After all, the impression at that time was that President Reagan devoted more attention to the Russian involvement in Afghanistan.

Dr Strauss, a strongly anti-communist man, has himself had discussions with Mr Gorbachev in the past. His impression is that the USSR is not striving for a victory in southern Africa, but would be willing to accept a compromise in Angola and Mozambique.

The Bavarian minister president's perception is based on the view that the USSR has bitten off more than it can chew on the global level. Judging from attempts to quickly end the Russian occupation of Afghanistan, there could be something to this view, but in that case one must also note a warning by Dr Strauss: No one knows what the Russians want...

Just as Dr Jonas Savimbi, however, he recognizes that the USSR cannot be ignored in peace negotiations in Angola and Mozambique. After all, the 40,000 Cubans in Angola are there in part to look after Russian interests. There is clearly a reason that the USSR is supplying arms to the MPLA government. Similarly, the USSR has immediate interests in Mozambique.

According to Dr Strauss, the Russian leaders realize that a military victory in Angola is impossible. After his talks with President P. W. Botha, members of his cabinet and

Dr Savimbi, Dr Strauss will have a great deal of information to pass on to Mr Gorbachev, which will hopefully be regarded as the impressions of an objective observer.

There is at any rate scarcely any further hope that the Reagan administration will be able to make a meaningful contribution to peace in Angola, despite Dr Chester Crocker's upcoming visit to Luanda. The Reagan administration has been so much held in check by Congress that it has in reality become politically impotent. And even if there is a great deal of cynicism about Dr Strauss' visit, the basic assumption should clearly be that he must be given a chance to pass along messages of importance. Experienced politician that he is, he will not be expecting any miracles. But his chances could be better than those of the Americans.

12271

Radical Elements From Left, Right Not Wanted in Police

34010036b Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
16 Feb 88 p 13

[Text] If there are radical factions in the police that are undermining the efficient organization and discipline of the force, action will be taken against them, Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok said in the House of Representatives.

In his rebuttal during debate on the Police Amending Bill, Vlok responded to a question by Mr Peter Mopp (VDP, Grens) concerning whether a particular provision of the bill was intended to make it possible to take more effective action against AWB members on the police force.

Mr Vlok said that his position on any radical elements that might exist in the police corps—on the Right or on the Left—is already well-known. Such factions will not be tolerated, he said.

The measure in question provides for increased fines, the institution of additional grounds for unfitness to remain on the force, further regulation of the position of officers who are found guilty of misconduct and the summary dismissal of officers under certain circumstances. In addition, the authority of the minister of Law and Order to issue regulations is expanded.

Mr Abe Williams (AP, Mamre) said that the measure will contribute to an improvement in the image of the police. It will now be possible to conduct attempts to "clean up" the police with greater effectiveness. The police's image should always be above reproach.

12271

Action in Transvaal, OFS Against Integration of Durban Beaches

34010036a Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
12 Feb 88 p 9

[Text] Durban—While the controversial issue of whether the South and Addington Beaches in Durban will be opened up to all races remains to be discussed by the Durban City Council, letters are pouring into that city from the Transvaal and the Orange Free State objecting to the possible change.

The question was not discussed yesterday at a meeting of the management committee of the Durban City Council, as had been expected.

It is likely that it will come up for discussion soon.

The mayor of Durban, Mr Henry Klotz, said that the question of opening up the two beaches will have to be discussed by the full council.

He said that swimming facilities for children will be improved all up and down the Natal coast. No admission will be charged for entry to those swimming facilities.

A spokesman for Fedhasa made a strong plea for having a toll-gate system at all beaches along the Natal coast so that some people could be prevented from coming to the beaches.

Mr Arthur Morris, chairman of the Civic Action Committee, said yesterday that Mr Klotz is attempting to evade the issue and knows that it will cost him votes, especially in the districts bordering on the Durban beach area.

Mr Morris said that Mr Klotz had changed his mind. At one point he supported segregation, but now it appears that he is against it.

Hundreds of letters and telephone calls from South African beachgoers continue to pour into BEELD's office in Durban.

These people say that they will boycott Durban this year if at least a few beaches are not kept reserved for whites.

The letterwriters allege that blacks have enough room at beaches north of Addington Beach to do whatever they want.

It will not help to set up more toilets on the beach, writes Mr D. Marais of Silverton, Pretoria, in a letter.

If the beaches are opened up, Transvalers and in particular Afrikaners will stay away and go to beaches where only whites are allowed, he writes.

Mr Johan Jacobs of Halfweghuis writes that Mr Klotz is completely wrong if he thinks that South African visitors will accept open beaches.

"It is totally unacceptable for us to have to mix with coloreds, Indians and blacks while they have their own beaches. We just want to be left alone."

12271

Government Reveals New Educational Model To Develop Technical Skills

34000421b Johannesburg *THE STAR in English*
9 Mar 88 p 15

[Article by David Braun, political correspondent]

[Text] Cape Town—The government's new model for career education is designed to increase the proportion of pupils of all races trained in technical skills.

The Department of Education and Training developed the model to redress the current imbalance between "career" and "academic" education.

It was decided to develop the system around technical education since this would, for the foreseeable future, form the largest component of career education, and because it was here that the manpower shortage was most severe.

Technical Training

The object is to raise to 21 percent the proportion of all pupils who receive technical training, with the long-term goal of making this proportion 40 or even 50 percent.

This means eventually about half of all South African's children will be streamed into technical education and technical careers while the other half will follow the academic route.

Government sources say this mix of training is essential for a developing country. They point to Taiwan as an example where 60 percent of all pupils are in technical training.

A major problem with the current system is that less than 1 percent of black secondary pupils and only 2.4 percent of primary school pupils are presently receiving technical education.

The education system is being grossly overloaded with an exploding school-going population, nearly all of which is following an academic route.

Ultimately, if this trend is not changed, there will be a massive demand for academic matric and tertiary education, stretching the country's resources and churning out thousands of people qualified for jobs which do not exist.

Accordingly, the new model for career education seeks to satisfy several requirements:

- It should be of such a nature that it may be applied to all career directions, for example commerce, administration, paramedical, agriculture and home industry.
- It must satisfy the needs of the community.
- It must satisfy the requirements of employers.
- It must be in accordance with the manpower requirements of the country.
- It must offer each student the opportunity to develop his or her full potential.
- It must present interested parties with the opportunity for participation in the system.

The model was designed in such a way that it starts with a base of 100 percent and tapers off to the required 21 percent at senior secondary level.

The first phase of schooling—for all pupils from sub A to standard three—is known as the "technical moulding phase."

It is aimed at cultivating in pupils those skills which are demanded by a modern technological society.

The skills would also provide a valuable basis upon which pupils, with the necessary interest and aptitude, can build future career training.

The skills are taught by way of a new subject known as skills and techniques.

The second stage—for all pupils in standard four—is known as the "transition phase."

The transition phase is meant to round off basic education and serve as the introductory phase to the exploration of a wide spectrum of career directions.

The third stage—for pupils in standards five to seven—is the "exploratory phase."

During this phase all pupils get to grips with a wide spectrum of technical and other directions during the normal school programme.

At the end of the phase, pupils with the necessary interest and aptitude may select a specific direction of study.

The last stage—for pupils in standards 8 to 10—is the "specialisation phase."

During this phase pupils with the necessary interest and aptitude will receive specialised training in a specific career direction to serve as the first step on the road to a career.

The department envisages that pupils at this stage will receive, where applicable, accredited training in order that school leavers may enter the world with a marketable skill.

Training will be presented on a differentiated basis to make provision for varying abilities and aptitudes.

/12232

Decline of 'People's Education' Deplored
34000421a Johannesburg THE STAR in English
9 Mar 88 p 15

[Article by Zenaide Vendeiro, Education Reporter]

[Text] The government opposes "People's Education" not because it promotes a revolutionary climate but because it is a democratic movement, says Professor Owen van den Berg of the University of Western Cape's Department of Didactics.

Delivering a paper at a conference held recently at Potchefstroom University, Professor van den Berg said democracy was a phenomenon the state could not tolerate if it was to maintain itself in its present form.

The People's Education movement was deeply committed to democracy, while the state was consciously engaging in attempts to convince the broad mass of the population that its strategies were rooted in democracy—when the opposite was true.

"(These attempts) in fact, seek to disguise, legitimate and perpetuate 'white' domination by means of a variety of subterfuges collectively termed 'reform,'" said Professor van den Berg.

Speculating about the future direction of People's Education, Professor van den Berg said it was most likely that, in the short-term, the movement would be obliterated by the state and join "the scrap-heap of moderate attempts to move towards a post-apartheid, non-racial, democratic society."

Already stringent steps had been taken against the movement and its principal figures said Professor van den Berg.

Executive Detained

The entire executive of the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC) had been detained and the state had promulgated emergency regulations virtually stamping out any moves in the direction of the implementation of alternative educational programmes.

(Since the address, the NECC has had its activities halted by wide-ranging government bans.)

Professor van den Berg said a second possibility was that the movement would become the antithesis of itself—an undemocratic movement, the direction of which was determined by small groups of self-appointed leaders.

"The likelihood of this is great," he said, "given the determination of the state to prevent a public, democratic debate about educational futures."

Another possibility, he suggested, was that People's Education would develop furtively and on the run, with the state seeking "to reduce the spaces within which the movement sustains itself and seeks to elaborate its direction."

One area where the state had already moved to eliminate this activity was the universities, he added, with the promulgation of subsidy-linked conditions.

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Racial Breakdown of University Students
34000476c Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English
1 Mar 88 p 1

[Text] House of Assembly—More White students were registered at universities in South Africa than the total number of students of other colour during 1987, according to statistics supplied by the Minister of Education and Culture, Mr Piet Clase in written reply to a question from Mr Roger Burrows (PFP Pinetown).

A total of 51,781 White students were registered while 26,069 Blacks, 10,261 Asians and 4,651 Coloureds were registered during 1987.

More Black students were registered at the University of the Witwatersrand (1,552) than at any other university in the country, and the University of Pretoria had registered more White students than any other university (20,942) and the least number of Black students (21).

/06662

Demand for Technical Training Growing Despite Overcrowded Schools
34010030a Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans
29 Jan 88 p 15

[Text] The drastic change in the distribution of students between technical colleges and universities that has been recommended by the Committee of University Heads (CUH), primarily in order to meet the need for technically trained professionals, will place an even greater burden on the nation's already overcrowded technical colleges.

The acting rector of the Cape Technical College, Dr J. N. Steyn, said in an interview with *DIE BURGER* that he has no problems with the principle of a more even distribution of students between universities and technical colleges, but that this would aggravate the existing problems of overcrowding.

The rector of the Peninsula Technical College, Mr Franklin Sonn, and the registrar of the Witwatersrand Technical College, Mr Peet du Plessis, have the same problem.

"Technical colleges should certainly play an ever greater role in tertiary education because of the great need for professional specialization. In order to meet this need, a shift in emphasis between academic training and specialized training must take place," says Dr Steyn.

He pointed out that even though such a shift in emphasis is desirable, this would present his technical college in particular with a dilemma. "We already apply strict selection standards to our students. We had to turn away two-thirds of the students this year because of a lack of space. Last year we experienced growth of just over 18 percent, while this year it was at least 10 percent. The strict standards that we apply have the advantage that our student body is improving drastically, but at the same time it is heart-wrenching to turn away a high school graduate who wants to continue his studies."

The Cape Technical School already has 6,000 students and this year will achieve the level that was not to be reached until the year 2000, in terms of projections made by planners.

There is an imbalance in the present distribution of students among universities and technical colleges. A total of 73 percent of the country's students study at universities, compared to only 14 percent at technical colleges. According to the KUH, it should be around half and half.

"But if we wish to accommodate this expected swing towards technical colleges, expansion programs will have to be drastically accelerated. Two new buildings that together can house just over 2,000 students in Cape Town will be completed in April and September. But even this expansion is much too slow if we are expected to live up to the expectations of the KUH. We cannot grow without buildings."

Another bottleneck is cooperative education. Dr Steyn said that there is a shortage of on-the-job training in the Western Cape. This training is an integral part of cooperative education. This too demands attention if the growing numbers of students are to be accommodated.

Mr Sonn said that greater cooperation between universities and technical colleges is important. The demand for technical college students on the educated market is continually rising. "However, one should never get the

idea that we should be a dumping site for university students. Our technical college is growing at an average rate of 40 percent, and our policy is to not turn students away. This has forced us to pursue an extremely accelerated construction program in order to provide for this growth," he said.

12271

University of Stellenbosch Opens Boarding Houses to All Races

34010030b Cape Town *DIE BURGER in Afrikaans*
26 Jan 88 p 1

[Text] Stellenbosch—Beginning this year, the boarding houses of the University of Stellenbosch [US] on the Tygerberg campus will be open to students of all population groups.

The rector of the US, Prof Mike de Vries, responded to questioning by saying that the university had just received approval from the government to house students studying medicine and dentistry in the two boarding houses, Hippokrates and Huis Francie van Zijl.

Eight colored students will be living in Hippokrates this year, and two colored students will be in Huis Francie van Zijl.

There have been open places for students over the last few years, especially in Hippokrates. There is a great need for housing colored medical students in these boarding houses, especially since they must be available during their senior clinical years to respond to emergency calls at the hospital, Prof De Vries said.

Approval to house the colored students follows high-level negotiations last year concerning making the boarding houses on the Tygerberg campus available to medical students of all racial groups.

12271

Housing Development Aimed at Black Middle/Upper Class Launched

34000421c Johannesburg *THE STAR in English*
7 Mar 88 p 5

[Article by Adele Baleta]

[Text] Spruit View on the East Rand, South Africa's first black garden suburb, is at the centre of black middle and upper income housing development in the Transvaal.

The up-market suburb is the only one of its kind located outside a township (Katlehong) and is the brainchild of the Johannesburg property developer and attorney, Mr Joel Melamed.

THE STAR—traditional leader in home festivals—is organising the first black homes festival at Spruit View from 6 to 15 May. At least nine show houses and building and lifestyle products will be exhibited.

A spokesman for THE STAR Home Festival 1988 said Spruit View, dubbed the "garden suburb," was aimed at the black upper and middle income groups.

Rows of Gum Trees

"The area with its rows of tall gum trees, sweeping views of the city centre skyline and immediately abutting the N3 Leondale/Drysdale off-ramp is perfectly situated for a home show aimed at the A, B, and C income groups."

He said there were several factors which turned developers' attention to the south-east Rand, where there were large tracts of land and where new areas previously zoned "white" were able to be proclaimed as "black" suburbs.

There was ample room for development in the area unlike Soweto where the local municipality has been faced with a severe shortage of land.

"Diepkloof Extension runs into the eastern border of Soweto and Protea North and South is situated on the western boundary of the township.

Room for Development

"Spruit View, however, is 5 km from Katlehong Township and there is ample land for future development. Within a 15 km radius, some 33,000 serviced stands for new homes will come to the market in the next 2 to 3 years," the spokesman said.

For the immediate future the Spruit View approach will be style of development which will house the increasing number of upper and middle income blacks in the PWV area, who because of the Group Areas Act had to live in areas designated "black," the spokesman said.

There will be 1,800 houses at Spruit View when development is completed in 1989.

Twenty houses have already been built, 40 are under construction and 170 will be finished in the next few months.

Of a total of 800 stands, 600 have been sold.

"The entry point for a 400 sq m stand—the smallest available—is R16,000. The plots go up to 0.8 hectare," he said.

Housing packages—a stand and house—range from R50,000 to R250,000. Houses already sold in Spruit View range from R70,000 to R80,000.

/12232

Mineral Export Revenue Increase Reported
34000514a London AFRICA ANALYSIS in English
4 Mar 88 p 8

[Text] Harare—Buoyed by rising world market prices for nickel, high carbon ferrochrome, copper and asbestos, Zimbabwe's mineral export revenues rose by 23 percent to Z\$379.6m in the second half of 1987. The price realised for Zimbabwe ferrochrome—which accounted for 41 percent of mineral exports—rose by 15 percent. Nickel, Zimbabwe's second largest mineral export (16.5 percent of the total), more than doubled in price from US\$1.58 at the end of 1986 to US\$4.01 at the end of 1987. Copper, which ranks fifth among mineral exports (5.8 percent) closed at 1705 pounds a ton on the London spot market in 1987, up from 909.50 pounds at the end of 1986.

The market strength of its main mineral products has allowed Zimbabwe to export almost entirely on a cash basis, despite the trend towards barter deals in other sectors of the economy. Less than 3 percent of last year's mineral exports were on a barter basis.

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Ministry of Mines Expects 14 Percent Output Growth in 1988
34000514b Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English
4 Mar 88 pp 1-2

[Text] The Ministry of Mines is fully geared for expansion projects planned in the industry, involving both local and foreign investors.

It is estimated that 1988 will see a minimum 14 percent increase in at-mine value of mineral production, while in the field of gold exploration—where a number of exciting and unprecedented ventures are taking place—output is expected to increase five-fold during the next five years, says the Deputy Minister of Mines, Mr Charles Duke.

The value of mineral production for 1987 was estimated at \$850 million, a 17 percent increase over the 1986 value. This figure did not include downstream products such as ferro-chrome, iron and steel, which earned the country a further \$250 million, bringing the total value of mineral production for 1987 to over \$1 billion.

In an interview with the GAZETTE this week, Mr Duke was confident of major increases in gold production from both parastatal mines, and from local and foreign mining houses presently in the country, as well as from new companies coming into Zimbabwe.

At present, Canada and Australia were using technologies which are comparatively new to Zimbabwe, and figures show that Australia is producing five times as much gold as Zimbabwe at present. This "dramatic" increase had mainly occurred in the last five to seven years.

"What is even more disturbing is the fact that we have three times the potential for producing gold per unit than Canada and Australia. In light of this, we hope to swiftly implement these new technologies and for this we are looking at near surface mining propositions which require minimal capital outlays, and are large tonnage, low grade ores amenable to open-cast extraction and heap, vat, or bio-leach processing.

"We are talking of generating new mines. It is encouraging to have found out on a series of recent familiarisation tours to the larger gold mines in Zimbabwe that plans are on hand to expand both production and milling capacities on most gold mines.

"To add to this, we have our parastatals, the ZMDC which has got about four notable gold mines, namely the Sabi, Elvington, Bar, and Jena. At Sabi, a large tonnage low-grade surface deposit has been proved, which will be exploited by methods of modern technology."

Mr Duke—a qualified geologist who had been associated with the local mining industry since the 1960s—has worked with several of the large mining houses both in South Africa and in Zimbabwe, including a spell as regional geologist in the Geological Survey department of Zimbabwe.

He said of further importance to gold mining in Zimbabwe is the recent amendment to the Minerals Act, whereby old dumps and mines which are not working properly will be re-claimed by the state. This would introduce greater activity in mining production throughout the country.

In this regard, Union Carbide had already surrendered one-third of its claims in Zimbabwe, and other companies were soon expected to relinquish claims they realise they cannot explore within the time limits set by Government.

Mr Duke said to encourage miners and to attract foreign investors in gold exploration and exploitation, his ministry intends to work in conjunction with the Zimbabwe Republic Police (ZRP) on a much greater scale to curb illegal gold, emerald, and semi-precious stone dealings in Zimbabwe. An "appreciable" amount of "fiddling" in these minerals is being perpetuated and this was costing the country foreign exchange.

In order to curb loss of revenue and tax moneys to government through malpractices in mineral production and marketing procedures, a number of stiff measures have been drafted and may soon become statutory instruments.

Among the measures being contemplated are that the producing mines in each region will be visited at regular intervals by ministry technical officers. All the producing mines will be inspected and on each occasion records kept of samples taken and assayed.

In order to calculate the tonnages actually milled, the surveyors, in conjunction with technical assistants, will periodically sample the stopes and the other ore excavations and calculate the tonnages.

All this information, including the bank deposit vouchers received for each mine by the Mining Commissioner in respect of gold deposits and other strategic minerals respectively, will be enclosed in a security file made out to each mine currently in production.

It is also intended that gold and gem squads of the ZRP will be instructed by technical officers of the ministry, processing, and the relevant malpractices which could help then in arrests and the conviction of criminals.

Asked to comment on foreign interest so far in gold mining in Zimbabwe, Mr Duke said: "There are currently two Australian companies who are carrying out operations and are expanding rapidly in Zimbabwe, namely Sons of Gwali and the Delta Corporation.

"We know that Cluff has been operating at the Royal Family Mine at Filabusi, and intends opening a large gold mine in Bindura. There have been several shows of interest recently by foreign companies from Australia, South Africa, Britain, America, Canada, and, in contrast to 1986 when we had only six EPOs (exclusive prospecting orders), we now have 15—and the number is growing all the time.

"We also have other projects. We are involved in the bio-leach pilot plant, and this may well prove to be one of the first plants in the world to operate successfully. Zimalloys are looking at the possibility of putting up a calcium carbide plant in Gweru, and this will give us substitutes for several goods which are now imported.

"Of further interest is the ferro-chrome industry, with the commissioning of all furnaces at Zimalloys and Zimasco. This should be completed by the latter part of the year."

Plans are also underway to up-grade high-carbon production capacity—possibly as a joint venture project between the Zimbabwe Government, Union Carbide, and a Japanese firm.

The Ministry of Mines, through the government metallurgical department, is undertaking feasibility studies on the local manufacture of heavy duty basic refractory bricks for the metallurgical industry, and feasibility studies continue on the local production of high-alumina refractory materials.

With the upturn in price of nickel, he said, the Bindura Nickel Corporation has received a boost, but expansion in this direction can only be considered if the nickel price is maintained. Also of interest to Zimbabwe was the re-examination of platinum deposits by Delta of Australia.

With regard to cooperative development in the mining industry, Mr Duke said that this was being given top priority by the Ministry of Mines. There already are about 40 cooperative organisations, mostly producing chromite with sales to Union Carbide and to Zimalloys.

"Our ministry intends compiling a data-bank of strategic minerals, including gold, platinum, and silver. From compilation of this information, we hope to attract local and foreign investors into the mining field, and further prevent duplication of existing work, or exploration on a known deposit.

"We realise that strategic minerals which South Africa currently supplies to world markets can, to a large extent, be supplied from Zimbabwean deposits. In the wake of the world stock-pile and the manipulation of market prices, we feel we should give priority to gold and other strategic minerals which are relatively scarce in most countries of the world.

"There is an on-going exercise in regard to exploration for gas products in the Zambezi Escarpment to Wankie, and a road past Gokwe to the Sengwa coalfield is well under way."

- Meanwhile, a visit last week by a delegation from the US Citicorp Investment Bank might prove successful in terms of foreign exchange in-flows. The bank deals in gold barter, and is prepared to provide capital for new mining ventures in exchange for repayment in gold. The group, which is giving up its connection with South Africa, and which last week held discussions with Mr Duke, will be back to Zimbabwe on a follow-up visit.

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